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WASHINGTON.

The Reassembling of the Fortieth Congress.

A Quorum of Members Present in Both Houses.

A Further Recess till December Agreed Upon.

An Earlier Session to be Called if the President Makes it Necessary.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

CONGRESS.

A session of Congress lasting but one day is a rare thing in the political history of the country, but to-day has witnessed such an event. Congress has met, passed a concurrent resolution to meet again, and adjourned, all inside of two hours, by the clock. It was an agreeable irruption upon the dull monopoly of Washington. The streets and hotels were active, the galleries of the two Houses were well filled, and there was an air of prompt business about the members that augured quick work. Both branches came to order promptly at 12 o'clock. The Republican Senators had been in caucus, and had agreed upon their action. The roll was called, and just a quorum was found to be present, Mr. BUCKALEW being the only Democrat. A resolution to take a recess until the 16th of October, and then, unless otherwise ordered, until the 10th of November, agreed upon in caucus, was introduced and passed—yeas 33, nays 1.

In the House the matter was all prearranged, not by a caucus, but by a conference of certain prominent gentlemen over one of WELCKER's dinners last week. When the House assembled every one thought a quorum was present, and there were no Democrats there to raise the question. The Chaplain prayed shorter than usual; the reading of the journal was dispensed with; Mr. SCHENCK was on hand with his resolution, and by eight minutes past twelve it had passed the House by unanimous consent, just as Mr. BROOKS made his appearance, too late to play the part assigned to him by his brother Democrats, which was to be on hand at the opening, and compel the Republicans to develop the fact whether a quorum was present or not. ELDRIDGE, RANDALL, BOYER, HAIGHT, STONE, PHELPS, and several other Democrats were in the city, but only a part of them ventured up to the House. BROOKS was expected to be on hand early, but he dallied on the way, and the work was done before he got into his seat. The journal does not show that a quorum was not present, and the action therefore legally stands, as does hundreds of other measures enacted by Congress when a quorum is not present, and the question is not raised.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered another resolution, empowering the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the reasons why the Supervisors of Internal Revenue are not appointed, and whether any one is engaged in obstructing the execution of the Revenue laws, &c., which meant an overhauling of the Rollins' investigation and the Supervisors deadlock. BROOKS, ELDRIDGE and RANDALL were now on hand to object. A motion to suspend the rules showed 104 present on a count by the Speaker, seven less than a quorum, only one or two of the Democrats voting. The yeas and nays were ordered and 100 members voted, eleven less than a quorum, all of the Democrats having sneaked into the cloak rooms and lobbies. The Clerk of the Senate now appeared and announced the passage of their adjournment resolution, identical, in its terms, with that of the House. A recess of the Senate for half an hour then followed, and in the meantime Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE moved a call of the House, which would soon have brought the Democrats to the bar in spite of themselves, but the Senate, on reassembling, promptly concurred in the House resolution and on reporting that fact to the House, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the House at once adjourned.

There was a quorum of the House in the city, and had it been necessary the session would have been extended until to-morrow at noon, in order to compel the attendance of the necessary number. The few Democrats here feel very much chop-fallen over Brooks' failure to be on hand and compel a division on the first vote. There was no disposition whatever manifested to transact any legislative business. All seemed deeply impressed with the necessity of providing only for possible contingencies and then returning to their homes and the work in the canvass. The Southern members, who desired legislation, found themselves so poorly supported that they abandoned the idea at once. Only about fifteen of them were present. All the Republican members from New-York but two were on hand, and New-England was present almost *en masse*. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were well represented, but from Illinois there were but three, from Iowa but one, and from Missouri none.

ACTIVITY IN THE CANVASS.

The interchange of feelings and views among the members as to the political prospects was of a very interesting character. All seemed wide awake and earnest in the extreme. Nearly all have numerous engagements ahead for speaking, and a large number left to-night for distant points for that purpose. A great deal of effort will be devoted to the great Middle States in the October elections. A dozen leading speakers go at once to Pennsylvania. Gov. BOUTWELL speaks at Harrisburg and several other points, and then goes into Ohio. Hon. J. G. BLAINE goes to Pennsylvania and so does H. L. DAWES. Gen. VAN WYCK goes to Delaware first and then into Pennsylvania. Senator WILSON goes to Indiana and numerous others will be distributed around, under the direction of the National Committee, whose Secretary, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, was here to help in the work of organization.

THE REVENUE IMBROGLIO.

Although the special resolution offered by Mr. SCHENCK, authorizing a special investigation of the revenue imbroglio, did not pass, yet an investigation will nevertheless be had. The attention of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment has been drawn to the matter, and they held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved to take up the matter which legitimately comes within the province of the resolution under which they are acting. They appointed a sub-committee of five, consisting of Gen. VAN WYCK, Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and Representatives JENCKES, HALSEY and BENTON. They will begin their work to-morrow and some interesting developments may be expected. They will ask Secretary MCCULLOCH why the Supervisors are not appointed, and under whose orders he is acting. When he refuses to confirm the nominations of Mr. ROLLINS they will ask him at whose request Mr. BINCKLEY was appointed, and they will ask Mr. BINCKLEY who sent him to New-York, and who authorized him to offer pardons in advance to criminals if they would testify as he directed. They will also ask him what he and the President mean by keeping up the pressure on Mr. ROLLINS, and various other inquiries will be propounded. The President and his poor tools will have a medium at last to which they can communicate all their glaring evidence of frauds, and thus bring the guilty to a just punishment.

PERSONAL.

An incident connected with the recent defalcation of OLMSTEAD, the disbursing officer of the Post Office Department, is worthy of record. When OLMSTEAD absconded he sent by a messenger the sum of $1,000 to his wife, which, on hearing of her husband's trouble, she immediately returned to the Department. This noble action will be fully appreciated when it is known that she is left with a large family of children in a condition of absolute penury.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Capitol to-day was Hon. AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia. He went to Liberia fifteen years ago from Hartford, Conn. He is a man of much intelligence, fine personal appearance, and dark as ebony.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The Surratt case was called in the Criminal Court efore Judge WYLIE, this morning, this being the first day of the special term set aside in May last for the trial.

The counsel on both sides remain as they were at the last term, SURRATT being accompanied by Messrs. BRADLEY, Senior and Junior, (the former as advisory counsel,) and Mr. MERRICK, while Mr. CARRINGTON, assisted by Messrs. RIDDLE and WILSON, was present on the part of the Government. The District-Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the trial on the second indictment, charging conspiracy, having decided to enter a *nolle prosequi* if it met with the approbation of the Court, in the first, charging SURRATT with murder. He filed a letter from Acting Attorney-General BROWNING in vindication of his course in this respect—the communication presenting no advice in the premises, but leaving it to the discretion of the District-Attorney.

The Court allowed the motion for a *nolle prosequi*, which was accordingly entered. The case was then called on the second indictment, when the defence stated their surprise at the motion which had been entered not to prosecute the first charge, as they came into Court fully prepared to try it. They requested a postponement until to-morrow, in order to make a special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of the 4th of July last in defence. SURRATT did on the former occasion plead not guilty to the conspiracy indictment; but it was at a time when his counsel had repeated their unwillingness to engage upon a trial under the new charge, as that of murder was still held. He was then, they assert, acting without counsel, and they now desire to withdraw that plea and enter a formal plea to-morrow. After a short argument the Court said the request seemed reasonable, as they only asked for one day, and he would grant it. The number of spectators in the Court was not large.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. RAWLINGS to-day received a letter from Gen. GRANT, who is still at Galena, and will not probably visit Washington before the middle of October.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Committee on Retrenchment held a meeting, and determined to investigate the reasons why the Supervisors ordered by Congress have not yet been appointed. Also, what are the character and extent of the frauds charged by Mr. BINCKLEY and others as having been committed on the Revenue Department, and if the charges are not true, the reasons why they have been made, and the names of the persons who investigated them. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. VAN WYCK, BENTON, HALSEY, JENCKES and EDMUNDS. The Committee will commence its investigations to-morrow.

ISSUE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered to be issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company $1,120,000 in bonds on account of the completion of thirty miles of that road, extending to the 219th mile-stone east from Sacramento. The bonds bear interest from Sept. 19.

THE RECENT POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

The Post Office authorities were to-day investigating the defalcation of Disbursing Clerk OLMSTEAD. The amount unaccounted for on the books is $47,000. OLMSTEAD has not yet been arrested.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following gaugers have been appointed:
LOUIS P. STOCKDALE, First District of Pennsylvania; JAMES K. LLOYD, Ninth District of Kentucky; GEORGE CORWINE, Twelfth District of Ohio.
The following storekeepers have been appointed: ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, New-York City; MICHAEL MADDEN, St. Louis; JOSEPH P. WILKINSON, St. Louis; WILLIAM S. ROGERS, Virginia; FREDERICK T. REYNOLDS, WILLIAM L NOCK, L. BARENTZER, EDWARD P. CALVERT and WILLIAM L. ROSS, Covington, Ky.; JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Ohio; JOHN R. MAGRUDER, Baltimore. WRIGHT SMITH, Tobacco Inspector for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

THE RECENT FREEDMEN'S PROCESSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following correspondence has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1868.
Commanding General Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans:
Brevet Major-Gen. HATCH, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports there is danger of an assault upon a torch light procession in New-Orleans to-night. You will so dispose and employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assault and preserve the peace.
Please acknowledge a receipt of this dispatch.
By command of GEN. GRANT.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12, 1868.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:
Dispatch received. There is no danger, in my opinion, of an assault upon the procession to-night. The danger is the negroes will commence a riot, and the public property may possibly be destroyed. I have made arrangements to protect it, and shall use all of my disposable troops for that purpose. Am I to interfere any further than this? The Governor has not asked for assistance.
ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

An application for troops from the Governor was received an hour after the above was sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1868.
Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana:
Your dispatch of this date received and approved.
J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14, 1868.
Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:
As I expected, everything passed off quietly in the Republican procession on Saturday night last.
ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 18th says it has the verbal assurance of Gen. HATCH, that no such idea was conveyed or intended to be conveyed as that the dispositions of the troops were rendered necessary by the danger of an attack upon the procession.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. Rev. Dr. GRAY, Chaplain, in the course of his prayer invoked the wisdom and grace needful to support the members in their public duties, so that whatever course they pursued may meet the Divine approval and the sanction of the whole nation.

The Clerk commenced reading the Journal, but on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, further reading was dispensed with.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. ANTHONY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, do adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock at noon of the 16th day of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon; and that they then, unless otherwise ordered, further adjourn their respective Houses to the first Monday of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, there was a call of the Senate, when thirty-four members answered to their names—exactly a quorum.

Mr. ANTHONY stated that his colleague—SPRAGUE—was not present owing to illness.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to by a vote of yeas 33, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott of North Carolina, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris of Louisiana, Howe, Kellogg of Louisiana, McDonald of Arkansas, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn of Florida, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Robertson of South Carolina, Ross, Sawyer of South Carolina, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Warner of Alabama, Willey, Wilson—33.

NAY—Mr. Buckalew—1

RECESS.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, at 12:15 the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At the expiration of the recess, the President called the Senate to order, when a message was received from the House informing the Senate that that body had passed a resolution fixing the time of adjournment a similar one to that previously passed by the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to offer a resolution.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether the message of the House was not now before the Senate?

The President replied that it was.

Mr. SUMNER then moved that the Senate concur in the resolution.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested that his resolution having been received, it was the first business before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER was willing it should be read for information.

The resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to inform the Senate whether a quorum of members of the House was present at the sitting this day.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to make a statement.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, saying the question was on concurring in the resolution of the House.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate concur.

Mr. BUCKALEW remarked, in explanation of his resolution, that he had been in the House of Representatives and was there informed that there was not a quorum of members in attendance.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the question of order, that objection having been made to the Senator's resolution, it goes over.

The President remarked that if the Senator from Vermont insisted on his point of order, the question must be determined.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that before acting on the resolution of the House it would be proper, if not necessary, to ascertain whether the House was legally constituted. He believed that the ordinary course or usage was for each House to inform the other whether a quorum was present before proceeding to business. The Senate had not yet passed such resolution. He suggested it was necessary for the House to give notice to the Senate, and for the Senate to give notice to the House, that a quorum was present; otherwise neither Senate nor House could know there was another branch with which they could communicate. He repeated, he had been informed while in the House that a quorum of that body was not present.

The President reminded the Senator that this was the continuation of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, and therefore it was not required, nor was it necessary for the two Houses to interchange such messages as the Senator had suggested.

Mr. SUMNER called for a vote on his motion to concur in the resolution of the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Chair was entirely correct. This session was like one that had adjourned over for the holidays, or for three days. Each House supposed the other had a quorum, and the fact that the House had passed a resolution was equivalent to the House having sent a message to the Senate that a quorum was present in that body. He begged to be permitted to remind the Senator that it was unusual and somewhat novel for a Senator to inform them how another body was constituted.

Mr. YATES, who had come into the Chamber during the debate, desired to have his name entered as being present when the roll was called.

Mr. POMEROY asked whether that could be done, the Senator not having been present when the roll was called.

The President remarked that the name could not be entered upon the list of those who responded to their names, but he understood the Senator to ask that his name be recorded as being present to-day, and there could be no objection to that.

Mr. MCCREERY also appeared in his seat, making, with Mr. BUCKALEW, only two Democratic Senators present.

The resolution from the House was again read, when Mr. SUMNER called for a vote on his motion to concur.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he was in favor of having everything done decently and in order, and was opposed to any sharp practice in the affairs and conduct of this Government. Therefore, he had no hesitation this morning in responding to his name when the roll was called, being present, considering his absence would have made no difference in the eventual result upon organization. The Senate had a regular record made up for history showing its organization to-day. He proposed to ask the House of Representatives whether they were also properly organized. It seemed to him a little surprising that any member of the Senate should have an objection to his resolution, having stated when he offered it that of his own knowledge, derived from a member of the House itself, that a quorum of that body was not present to-day. The Clerk brought to the Senate a resolution purporting to be adopted by the House, but the Senate had had no notice that a quorum had passed it. The fact was not so. It had been said that the Senate must receive this resolution from the House as evidence to show that the House is properly constituted for the transaction of business. This presumption might be accepted in the absence of any other information; but the Senate had other information, and should not confine itself to a mere technical presumption. This Government ought not to be conducted on a false presumption against the actual knowledge of those intrusted with its powers.

Mr. ANTHONY said it seemed to him that the Senator from Pennsylvania proceeded on the cry that this was a new session of Congress. So far from this, it was merely an adjourned session of the Fortieth Congress. It was known that one-half of the business of Congress was transacted without a quorum. What would the Senators think if, during a session of Congress, the House should send to them a message asking whether there was a quorum in that body? He thought, though he did not attribute any such thing to the Senator from Pennsylvania, that it would be considered impertinent. With equal propriety they might ask whether the Speaker had taken his oath and whether members had been admitted to their seats without the proper qualifications. He was quite sure such a message would be resented by the House. The House had sent the Senate a resolution. If the House passed it when a quorum was not present, that was the fault of the House and not of the Senate. Very important bills had been passed when a quorum was not present. He had known Indian treaties negotiated when only three members were present.

Mr. POMEROY, interrupting him said. Not negotiated, but ratified.

Mr. ANTHONY—Yes, ratified. I am not sure they were negotiated when they were in charge of the Senator from Kansas. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKALEW said the House met and the resolution of adjournment was passed. Shortly after, the yeas and nays were called, when it was ascertained that a quorum was not present.

Mr. ANTHONY replied, that when a resolution or a bill was passed by the House, and immediately after it was ascertained that no quorum was present, the Senate never inquired whether a quorum was present at the preceding business.

Mr. BUCKALEW repeated that the House passed the resolution without a quorum.

Mr. ANTHONY replied, the House thought it was that body's own business, and it could send back for the resolution.

Mr. BUCKALEW added; and in the meantime the Senate can concur in that resolution and adjourn.

Mr. EDMUNDS agreed with the Senator from Rhode Island that it would be discourteous and impertinent for the Senate to inquire into the organization of the House. His friend from Pennsylvania asserted that he had personal information that no quorum was present when the resolution was passed by the House, on the ground that somebody said that on the call of the roll, immediately afterward, no quorum voted. But the fair presumption was that a quorum was present when the resolution was passed, and that some of the members went away. His friend jumped at the conclusion that the House was without a quorum when the resolution was passed, because there was no quorum afterward or now.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution was then concurred in, when the President declared the Senate adjourned until the 16th of October.

Mr. EDMUNDS—We had better inform the House that we have concurred in the resolution before we adjourn.

The Senators then separated. Many of them will leave Washington this evening for their homes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order precisely at noon, and the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BOYNTON, opened the proceedings with prayer. He alluded to some vacant places, reminding members that all are "passing away," and that in a short time the account of deeds performed or left undone must be rendered by all. He prayed for Divine aid to members that they might rightly meet and properly settle all the questions that may be presented to them, and so arrange all things for which they are responsible as to promote the highest welfare of the country.

The Speaker then announced that the recess having expired the House of Representatives resumed its session. He said that the journal of the last day's session was in print, and if there was no objection its reading would be dispensed with.

There was no objection, and the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives do adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock noon on the 16th of October, 1868; and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon; and that then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution was agreed to without a division.

The vote taken showed that there was no quorum present in the House.

The Democrats, Messrs. BROOKS, ELDRIDGE and RANDALL, declined to vote.

A call of the House is in progress.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution providing that, during the remainder of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, it shall be in order to suspend the rules at any time.

The Speaker inquired whether there was any objection.

Mr. BROOKS (walking down the aisle toward his seat)—I object. [Laughter.] Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules.

On a count by the Speaker there appeared to be but 105 members present.

Tellers were ordered by the Speaker, but Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the motion to suspend the rules.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REVENUE.

Mr. SCHENCK then asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be directed to inquire into the reasons why the Supervisors of the Internal Revenue, provided for in the law of July 20, 1868, have not been appointed, and also to ascertain whether or not, since the passage of the said law, there has been any failure of any officer of the Government, properly to administer the Internal Revenue laws, or any attempt on the part of such officer, or of any person to defeat, embarrass, prevent or improperly interfere with the prompt, efficient administration of such laws, with the power by the Sub-Committee, or otherwise to sit during any recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths.

Mr. SPALDING said—I object to the introduction of any general business, and I object to the introduction of that resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK—I move to suspend the rules, and I desire to state as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that there is good cause for the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BROOKS—I object to any statement unless there be an opportunity given to reply.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well, Sir, then I have no statement to make.

On a count by the Speaker, the vote on suspending the rules was 91 to 6, no quorum voting.

Mr. SCHENCK thereupon withdrew the motion. After a pause Mr. SCHENCK asked the Speaker whether the Senate had been heard from on the matter of adjournment.

The Speaker replied that no message had been received from the Senate.

Mr. SCHENCK then proposed a recess for half an hour.

Mr. BROOKS made the point of order that less than a quorum could not order a recess.

The Speaker suggested that there might be a quorum present, as he had noticed several gentlemen not to vote on any division; the gentleman himself (Mr. BROOKS) was one of them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the resolution in regard to internal revenue matters be offered again, and that a vote by tellers be had.

Mr. SCHENCK thereupon renewed the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. SPALDING demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. BROOKS made two points of order in reference to doing business without a quorum, but they were overruled by the Speaker in an elaborate decision.

Mr. RANDALL inquired of the Speaker whether it was in the power of the House to perform any legislative act when a quorum was not present?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. RANDALL called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present.

The Speaker remarked that it would be disclosed by the yeas and nays, and if no quorum then appeared, there could be of course no business transacted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

After some discussion on this point, at half-past one o'clock, a message was received from the Senate stating that the Senate had agreed to a concurrent resolution to adjourn until the 16th of October, 1868, and from then to the 10th of November, 1868, and from then to the first Monday of December, 1868, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

The resolution was in the same terms as that passed by the House, but was not a concurrence in the House resolution. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules.

Before the result was announced Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether a quorum had voted.

The Speaker replied in the negative, but remarked that there were several gentlemen in their seats who had not voted.

Mr. SCHENCK called attention to the fact that Messrs. BROOKS, ELDRIDGE, RANDALL, and others were in their seats declining to vote.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired of the Speaker how many it required to constitute a quorum.

The Speaker replied that one hundred and eleven constituted a quorum. At the close of last session there were 224 members on the roll. Since then Messrs. STEVENS and FINNEY, of Pennsylvania, and MANN, of Louisiana, have died, leaving only 221 members on the roll.

The result of the vote was then announced—yeas 98, nays 2—Messrs. KELLOGG and SPALDING; no quorum voting.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether there was any objection to concurring in the resolution of adjournment sent over from the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. MULLINS moved that there be a call of the House, so as to bring absent members within the pale of authority.

A call was then ordered, and only 100 members answered to their names, as follows:

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler of Massachusetts, Cake, Collins of Alabama, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Clift of Georgia, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, C. C. Cornell, Dawes, Dewers of North Carolina, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Edwards of Georgia, Ela, Eliot, Ferris, Fields, French of North Carolina, Garfield, Griswold, Hamilton of Florida, West Virginia, Hulburd of New-York, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Alabama, Kelsey, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Last of North Carolina, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Mullins, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pierce of Alabama, Poland, Prince of Georgia, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Steward, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Tift of Georgia, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twichell, Van Aernan, Van Horn of New-York, Van Wyck, Vidal of Louisiana, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wittemore of South Carolina, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—100.

The Democratic members present and not voting were Messrs. BROOKS, ELDRIDGE, BOYER, PHELPS, HAIGHT and RANDALL.

Excuses on account of sickness of themselves and families were made for Messrs. BEAMAN, FERRY, HUNTER, SHELLABARGER and UPSON.

PERSONAL.

During a pause in the proceedings, and while the action of the Senate on the adjournment resolution of the House was being waited for, an amusing passage took place between Mr. BROOMALL and his colleague, Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. BROOMALL inquired of the Speaker, with much gravity of manner, whether it would be in order for him to move that his colleague, Mr. RANDALL, be excused.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the gentlemen's colleague could speak for himself.

Mr. BROOMALL—My colleague is not here, at least in contemplation of law. He is very much indisposed to vote. [Laughter].

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman's colleague is not only here now, but will be here in the next Congress, which the gentleman will not. [Laughter].

The SPEAKER—A motion to excuse a member who is in the list of absentees is in order.

Mr. BROOMALL—Then I move that my colleague be excused on account of his indisposition to vote. [Laughter].

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman himself is excused on account of the indisposition of his constituents to vote for him. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to Mr. RANDALL—I am coming back.

Mr. BROOMALL—My colleague's case has not been passed upon yet.

Mr. RANDALL—Yours has been.

Mr. SCHENCK interrupted the colloquy by remarking that a message from the Senate was waiting to be delivered.

The SPEAKER stated that the message could not be received while the doors were closed, as they were in the proceedings under the call of the House.

Mr. PAINE moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. The motion was agreed to, the doors were opened and the message received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body in the adjournment resolution of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK thereupon moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to and the Speaker, at 1:10, in accordance declared that, with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, the second session of the Fortieth Congress stood adjourned until Friday, the 16th of October, at noon.

AFTER ADJOURNEENT.

The Speaker then left the chair and came into the area, where, for more than an hour he was engaged in a pleasant personal and political conversation with the members, many of whom congratulated him on the two-fold luck in store for him—his election to the Vice-Presidency, and his election by the lady who is to share his honors. These congratulations he received in the best possible humor, and with great apparent satisfaction. He leaves Washington to-morrow night for New-York.

The manner in which the Democratic members were outgeneraled in regard to the adjournment was the source of much amusement among the Republican members.

The adjournment resolution was the first business put through immediately after the chaplain's prayer, from the length of which some danger was apprehended, and before any Democrat had come into the hall; a single objection would, of course, in the absence of a quorum, have defeated it. It is understood in regard to the next session, as it was in regard to that just closed, that it shall not be incumbent on any members to attend, unless advised thereto by Senator MORGAN and Mr. SCHENCK.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition asking the House to direct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the breach of privilege of a member, in the service of process by Mr. WOOLEY and by Mr. KIMBERLY, of Baltimore, on him while on his return from the session of the House; and to report what action ought to be taken to sustain the privileges of the House, and to punish their infringement; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech in Springfield, Ill., last week, undertook to enumerate the States that Mr. SEYMOUR is going to carry, but had not the assumption to name Illinois; he was prompted by some enthusiastic Democrat with the announcement—"and Illinois—and Illinois," when Mr. PENDLETON cautiously added, "Yes, and if God will give us the power, Illinois, too." Mr. PENDLETON evidently is not sanguine.

TELEGRAMS.

The Revolt in Spain Supported by all Parties.

Queen Isabella on Her Way to Madrid.

Fourteen Thousand Rebels Gone to Intercept Her.

Enthusiastic Reception in Germany of King William of Prussia.

SPAIN.

The General Uprising—Belief that the Queen will not Abdicate—Her Return to Madrid—A New Cabinet to be Formed.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

Some reports say that the rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties.

It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points, owing to the want of leaders.

The rumor that Queen ISABELLA will abdicate is generally discredited.

The *Moniteur* publishes the exciting intelligence received yesterday from Spain and says: "The reported accession of some crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement gives gravity to the news. But the accounts so far received are imperfect. It is certain, however, that the Gonzales Bravo Ministry has resigned, and that Gen. CONCHA has been summoned to Madrid to form a new Cabinet. tA last accounts the capital remained quiet."

The *Moniteur* adds: "This event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor NAPOLEON again, as she left St. Sebastian on Saturday for Madrid."

Fourteen Thousand Rebels Prepared to Intercept the Queen on Her Way to Madrid.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—Midnight.

The following news has been received from Spain:

The resignations of GONZALEZ BRAVO and the members of his Cabinet have been accepted.

A parley has been held between the royal officers and some of the rebel leaders, the result of which is not known.

A body of rebels, 14,000 strong, have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen, and prevent her return to Madrid.

The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the revolutionists.

It is rumored that the revolutionists are acting in support of the interests of the Duke of Montpensier.

Great excitement prevails in the City of Madrid.

GERMANY.

Enthusiastic Reception of the King of Prussia—Another Pacific Speech.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 21.

The King of Prussia has been received with great enthusiasm on his tour through Holstein and at the City of Hamburg, where he is now stopping.

HAMBURG, Monday, Sept. 21.

His Majesty King WILLIAM of Prussia arrived in this city yesterday. He came up the River Elbe on board the steamship *Hammonia*. When within a short distance of the city, the steamer ran aground on a sand-bank, and was unable to get off. After some delay, the King and officers of the Royal staff embarked on a small steamboat, and were brought to this city.

The King meets with a hearty welcome from the citizens wherever he makes his appearance.

To-day his Majesty made a visit to the Bourse, and in reply to an address said:

"Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurances of that hope, and I cannot understand how opposite impressoins could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion."

This explanation was received with great cheering.

Opening of the Military Convention of the South German States.

MUNICH, Monday, Sept. 21.

The Military Convention of the South German States commenced its session to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy have arrived in this city and are stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

FRANCE.

Election to the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

The Government candidate in the Department of Nievre has been elected to the Corps Legislatif by a large majority.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Steamer Frolic, of Admiral Farragut's Squadron, at Venice.

TRIESTE, Monday, Sept. 21.

The United States steamer *Frolic*, of Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, has gone to Venice.

Proposition to Build an Air Line from Omaha to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, Sept. 21.

An Omaha dispatch says the citizens of that place and a delegation from St. Louis held a business meeting at the Academy of Music this morning, at which the subject of building an air line railroad from Omaha to St. Louis was fully discussed. Speeches favoring the project were made by prominent citizens of each city. Omaha gave assurances that she would furnish as much money for the enterprise, in proportion to her taxable property, as St. Louis.

Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

MADRID, Penn., Monday, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held in this city to-day, Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS was selected by an overwhelming majority as the choice of the county to fill the office of Congressman, left vacant by the death of Hon. D. A. FINNEY. His nomination will doubtless be confirmed by the other counties of the district.

The Fair of the Westchester Agricultural Society.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Monday, Sept. 21.

The Annual Agricultural Fair of Westchester County begins on Wednesday, on which day HORACE GREELEY will deliver an address. There is already an unusually large entry of fine horses and cattle, and there will be a trial of speed on the race course each day. The pedestrian, WESTON, will begin a walk against time at the grounds on Wednesday. The fair will continue for several days.

GEORGIA.

Riot and Murders in Camilla—The Rebel Democracy Attack and Wound a Republican Candidate for Congress—Republicans Killed.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 21.

On Saturday last, Col. PIERCE, Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, and Capt. MURPHY, Republican Presidential Elector, went to Camilla, Mitchell County, in the southwestern part of the State, to speak at a public meeting, which had previously been announced. When near town they were met by a rebel, mounted and armed, who warned them not to go into the town. They went on and were soon met by the Sheriff of the county, who informed them that the people would not allow a Radical to speak in Camilla. They persisted, however, and on reaching the Court-house, they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Col. PIERCE is dangerously shot, Capt. MURPHY is badly hurt, and many more of the Republicans were killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who, obedient to Gov. BULLOCK's proclamation of the 14th inst., had left their arms at home. They were of course beaten and shot down by the Seymour Democracy, almost without any resistance. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. Among the victims are a colored woman and her infant. These outrages are being perpetrated all over the State.

Gov. BULLOCK sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot from Major HOWARD, U. S. A., commanding the sub-district, and recommending the Legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection, and enforce the laws of the State.

After reading the message, the following preamble and resolution were offered in the Senate and House by the Republicans:

Whereas, The laws of the United States prevent the organization of a militia force; and whereas, the civil officers of the State are unable to execute the law, and maintain the peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his Excellency the President of the United States be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to place at the disposal of the Governor of this State such military force, from the armies of the United States, as the said Governor may from time to time call for and deem necessary to the preservation of the peace, and protection of the rights, lives, and property of the citizens of this State, and for the execution of the laws, orders and decrees of the civil officers.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this action to the President by telegraph.

This was voted down by the Senate and House, and a Democratic committee was raised in each body, to whom the Governor's Message was referred, and where it will lie buried. Gov. BULLOCK has done all in his power to secure protection for loyal citizens, but is entirely thwarted by the majority in the Legislature.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New Governor-General—Speech by the Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Representatives Against Confederation.

OTTAWA, Monday, Sept. 21.

Lord MONCK has been avised by cable that Sir JOHN YOUNG has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. He will arrive in November. Lord MONCK will leave about the 15th of that month.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 21.

The House on Saturday resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the country, when the Speaker left the chair and delivered a violent speech against Confederation, and said that if Nova Scotia was not set free, he should continue till his dying day to reprobate and condemn a measure fatal to the political life and material interests of the Province.

The people of Queens County have presented an address to Mr. BLANCHARD, expressing approbation of the noble stand he has taken in behalf of the Union.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 21.

The battalion match at the Dominion Rifle Meeting was completed on Saturday, the Victorias, of Quebec, securing the first prize of $250. Mr. MURISON, of Hamilton, took the first prize in the "All Comers" match. A protest was entered on the ground that he rested elbows while firing. The Dominion Match is being proceeded with to-day.

An appeal is published in behalf of the people of Labrador, who are reported in a starving condition.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land and Rev. Canon BALCH are spoken of as successors to the Metropolitan.

LONDON, Canada, Monday, Sept. 21.

The boiler in MURRAY ANDERSON's foundry exploded this afternoon, severely injuring three workmen, one of whom has since died.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Monday, Sept. 21.

GEORGE BROWN, the Postmaster at this place, G. A. FATTERGER, JOHN ROBINSON and CHARLES KENNEDY started for Calpogs Island about ten days ago, and no information having been received here regarding their safety, a tugboat was chartered to go in search of them. It returned this morning with the body of Mr. KENNEDY, which was found on White Cloud Island, very much disfigured. The weather was so stormy that the tug had to return. Another tug left to-day for a further search. Mr. ROBINSON was lately from New-Orleans. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire village.

Alabama Legislature—The Military Called for to Aid in Preserving the Peace.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Sept. 21.

In the Senate, this morning, a resolution was adopted asking the President to send United States soldiers to this State to aid in preserving the peace.

The Democratic Senators denounced the resolution as a libel on the people of Alabama, and as being a political scheme to control the polls and to create the impression that the people of Alabama are not peaceful.

The resolution passed the House also, and was bitterly denounced by the Democratic members.

A committee of five has been appointed to take the memorial to the President. They leave for Washington in the morning.

The House pased a bill authorizing the publication of all the laws passed by the Legislature in some loyal paper.

It is now thought that a Registry law will be passed and an election held in November.

The Louisiana Legislature—Repeal of the Militia Act Proposed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Sept. 21.

An effort is being made in the Legislature to deprive the State Courts of the power to naturalize foreigners. A bill to that effect was introduced in the House on Saturday and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Courts in this city are crowded daily with foreigners seeking naturalization.

A joint resolution was passed by the House today, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to propose and support the repeal of the act by which the organization of the militia of this State is prohibited.

Serious Rupture Between a Catholic Bishop and Some of the Clergy at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 21.

A serious rupture has occurred between Bishop DUGGAN (Catholic) and some of his clergy of this city. The matter has been referred to Rome for adjustment. In the meantime Rev. Dr. DUNNE, Vicar, General of the Diocese, and Rev. Dr. MCGOVERN, Rev. Father ROLLINS and Dr. MCMULLIN are suspended.

Three Negroes Lynched at Tuscumbia, Ala., by the Kuklux Klan.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

A special dispatch from Tuscumbia, Ala., to the *Appeal* to-day says: Three negroes confined in jail there, charged with burning a female seminary ten days since, were taken out by a body of Kukluxes, estimated at from 150 to 300, and carried a short distance from the jail and hung them to a bridge. Strong resistance was made by the authorities. A skirmish ensued, but the officials were overpowered and locked up in the room.

Mass Meeting of Colored People in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 21.

A mass meeting was held this evening on the Capitol-square. About a thousand negroes were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring want of confidence in the Republican State Central Committee, because it is not in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing the carpet-baggers as needy politicians, who had come to Virginia to make a living out of the blacks, and who did not intend the blacks should have office. The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning. The black speakers were particularly severe on the carpet-baggers. The Secretary of the State Central Committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charges against that body; but the resolutions passed by acclamation.

Capt. R. G. MORRIS, surface manager of the Clover Hill coal pits, was run over by a railroad car and killed.

Preliminary Trial of Canada Burglars at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

SHEPARD CLARK, HENRY R. GRAY and JOHN FARRELL, the burglars arrested here for breaking into a shoe store at Dunnville, Canada West, and stealing $1,200, had a preliminary examination this afternoon before Police Superintendent REYNOLDS. The burglars and a portion of the money were identified by the parties from Canada, and the prisoners were committed for trial.

Racing at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

The trotting match on Island Park Course of this city, between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn*, which took place this afternoon, resulted as follows:

Mountain Boy	1	1	0	1
Lady Thorn	2	2	0	2

Time—2:27, 2:25, 2:25, 2:26.

Owing to the rains yesterday, the track was very heavy.

The Approaching Convention of Colored People at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

A convention of colored citizens of this State will be held in this city on the 6th and 7th of October, instead of the 5th, as formerly announced. The Convention will assemble in the City Hall.

A meeting of colored people was held in this city last Thursday evening, and ample hotel accommodations have been secured.

Committees have been appointed to take charge of delegates as they arrive.

Republican Nomination for the Assembly.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

The Fourth Assembly Republican District Convention of this county met at Westernville on Thursday last and put in nomination ERASTUS ELY, Esq.

Arrival of Steamships at Havana.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The steamer *San Francisco*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *Grenada*, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, and proceeded to New-York.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

The Senate to-day suspended for six months Mr. LESLIE, (white,) for alleged contempt. LESLIE is a Republican, but votes with the Democrats on questions of color.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

EDWARD BRADLEY and JOHN MCCARTHY, while unloading coal at East Cambridge to-day, were both killed by the falling of the platform connecting the vessel with the wharf.

Yesterday morning a portion of the extensive paper manufactory of F. W. BIRD & Co., in East Walpole, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; fully insured.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

A shooting affray occurred in Fayetteville Friday, between ROBERT WINSHIP STEDMAN, son of W. A. STEDMAN, and D. W. H. MORROW, United States Deputy Marshal, in which both were killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 21.

Gov. WARMOUTH has issued a proclamation calling for the election of Presidential Electors and members of Congress on the 3d of November.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Sept. 21.

At Montroe, Conn., yesterday, two men named HIRAM HAWTY and MORTIMER CROFUT, had a dispute about a ladder, which resulted in HAWTY's shooting CROFUT in the breast, dangerously wounding him. CROFUT went home and got a gun and shot HAWTY in the abdomen, killing him instantly. CROFUT has a family, and HAWTY is unmarried.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, Sept. 21.

The residence and outbuildings of B. F. RUGGIN, in St. Albans, were entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance $9,100.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 21.

The base ball match played here to-day between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Athletics, of this city, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 51 to 24.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

The first of the series of match games between the National and Olympic Base Ball Clubs, of Washington, for the championship of the South, was played this afternoon before a large number of spectators, and was won by the Nationals, the score being 21 to 15.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

In the First Assembly District of Dutchess County, DAVID B. GOULD, a prominent citizen of Pawling, has been nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly.

ROCKLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 21.

Sheriff LAUGHTON, before reported missing, has been heard from to-day at Hallowell, where he arrived on Saturday evening and left this morning, but has not been traced further. He is supposed to be suffering from mental derangement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

The first frost of the season in this city fell last night. The mercury at 6 o'clock this morning stood at 36°. The first frost last year fell on the 1st of October.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 21.

There was a light frost in the eastern part of this county last night.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, Sept. 21.

GEORGE NOYES, of Livermore, fell from a freight train at Wilton, Saturday, and had both legs cut off. He lived five hours after the accident occurred.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 21.

The schooner *Resolute*, from Belleville, Ontario, for this port, with barley, in attempting to enter the harbor last night, struck the west pier, and is going to pieces. Crew saved.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* to-day says: "All the Post Offices between Little Rock and Washington, Ark., a distance of a hundred and twenty miles, have been closed, in order to stop the circulation of Conservative newspapers."

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

Gov. CLAYTON, while quail hunting yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the left hand, rendering amputation necessary, which was successfully performed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

A man named MURDY CONLEY was probably fatally shot to-day while at work by JOHN HAGGERTY, an Irishman. The only provocation was CONLEY's refusal to drink beer with HAGGERTY.

The New Academy of Music, the finest theatrical building in this State, was opened to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 21.

About twenty of the Washington Knights Templar, who attended the Triennial Conclave here, started to-day for the end of the Kansas Pacific Railway, on a pleasure excursion. They will be gone about ten days.

MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

—*The Atlantic* this month writes up two prominent American institutions, one the admirable Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, the other the Patent Hat-forming Factory in Boston. The former Mr. PARTON does, the latter Mrs. AUSTIN, and both are very entertaining articles. The gem of the number, however, is Mr. WHIPPLE's elaborate essay on BACON—not notable, indeed, for special originality of treatment, or for the contribution of new material, but a dissertation finished in style and sensible in thought. There are three articles connected with negro slavery, viz.: "The Man and Brother," "Edmund Brook," and "Free Produce Among the Quakers." There are two more installments of the two continued stories whose scenes are laid in France, viz.: "St. Michael's Night" and "The Face in the Glass." There is a good article on American Finances in this number. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's "Pandora" has already been quoted by us. Some polished verses, with the ring and spirit of Elizabethan poetry, entitled "Love's Queen," are by Mr. WINTER. These and other articles make a number—not, indeed, as light or as varied as usual, but full of interest and value.

—*The Galaxy* for October opens with its new serial, "Cipher," which starts off very promisingly, with plenty of mystery concerning "a secret trust," and plenty of sprightly dialogue, in its initial chapters. The next article of special prominence is an exceedingly appreciative and entertaining sketch of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, full of information and of charming allusions to present and to by-gone theatrical celebrities. An admirable engraving of WALLACK, drawn from STONE's famous picture, by Mr. HENNESSEY, and engraved by Mr. LINTON, is perhaps the chief point of attraction in the magazine—though Mr. EYTINGE's fine illustration of "Cipher" should be mentioned with praise. "Beechdale" draws toward the close, and maintains its interest. "Vittoria Colonna," always a good subject, is made the foundation of a very graceful sketch, generous and sympathetic in sentiment and cultured in expression. "Words and their Uses" is wholesome and profitable throughout, in this installment, and none the less amusing for being instructive reading. Dr. HAMMOND has another of his excellent papers on Nerves. "Histrionic Metempsychosis" is an essay both well-written and entertaining, despite its unattractive title. The Driftwood editorials, the Literary notices and Art criticisms, (including, under the latter head, some very good advice to Mr. PRANG,) and the Nebulæ, are all unusually good in this number, which is pleasant and readable all through.

—*Putnam's Magazine* opens with an article, entitled "Up and Down Mont Blanc," which will interest all Alpine tourists. It gives a vivid picture of the attractions and dangers of snow-climbing. "Sainte-Beuve, the Critic," is a scholarly and appreciative article on the character and literary career of this remarkable writer. Those who are interested in the ritualistic controversy, will find the subject ably discussed in the article headed "The Protestant Protest against Protestantism." The writer of "LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Empire" presents a by no means flattering picture of the social and political condition of France at the present day, and questions the durability of an empire which exhibits at once so much material prosperity and splendor, and so much want and degradation. The number contains several other articles of merit and interest, and is, on the whole, as good as any number of the magazine yet published. The publishers announce that the November number will contain a story of Venice, (in verse,) by W. D. HOWELL, author of "Venetian Life," &c.; the conclusion of "Too True," the new romance; a new story, entitled "The Founders of 'Globe City,'" and several other articles of interest and value.

—*Hours at Home* contains its usual range of articles "from grave to gay," one of the best features of them being brevity, though this is by no means their only good quality. JAMES GREENWOOD (the "Lambeth Casual") gives a paper on "Enlisting in the British Army," a graphic sketch; Dr. TARBOX discourses readably on the "Origin of the New Testament;" CLIFFORD THOMPSON contributes a wide-awake talk about "Gift Enterprises;" "Ruckert the Orientalist," by Prof. WM. WELLS; "Current Poetical Coin," by MARY E. BANCROFT; "Human Eyes," by J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., are particularly good articles. "Clergymen and the Laws of Health," by G. M. BEARD, M. D., will do good if it is read, as it should be, by the class of whom it treats. There are several other things, and all worth reading, while the length of the list precludes our noticing them particularly.

—*Harper's Magazine* opens with an illustrated article by J. ROSS BROWNE, entitled "Explorations in Lower California." It is written in Mr. BROWNE's best manner. The next article is "The Chinese Embassy to the Foreign Powers," illustrated profusely. "George and Robert Stephenson" is an interesting account of the life of these eminent inventors and engineers, with a large number of illustrations. These are followed by the usual number of essays, stories and poems, and the always interesting editorial departments. The "Easy Chair" is especially good this month.

—*The Catholic World.* The number for October is one of the richest we have had the pleasure of seeing. This magazine combines the attractions of an original and an eclectic publication, and many of its most interesting articles are translated from the French and the German. All bear more or less on the history or spirit of the Roman Church, but within that scope there is enough of war, art, philosophy, romance, science and literature, to please the most difficult. The present number has eighteen articles, of which perhaps the best are: One on "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," reviewing an English and French account of that fascinating era of CHARLES IX and CATHARINE DE MEDICIS—the GUISES, CONDE, COLIGNY, HENRY of Navarre, and a host of heroes; "Maria Von Mörl," a faithfully Catholic account of a strange woman of the South Tyrol, who died last January in the 55th year of her age, and the 36th year of her ecstatic life, having for that period suffered strange tortures of mind and body, including the appearance of *stigmata* or crucifixion marks in her hands and feet, with frequent trances, awful anguish and terrible spiritual conflicts which pursued her to the death; "Kaulbach and the Era of the Reformation," an appreciative criticism of that grand cartoon, strongly and well written, but falling at the last into a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion of churchly wrath, even while making just criticisms on the omissions and historical errors of the artist, an interesting account of the ancient "Basilica of St. Saturnin" at Toulouse; one or two tales, out of the common style, and therefore attractive; some pretty verses on "A Summer Shower," &c., besides the book notices, which are brief and to the point.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* continues Mrs. HARDING DAVIS' story, "Dallas Galbraith;" gives a retrospective at the whisky rebellion in the history of "Tom, the Tinker;" affords CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED an opportunity for No. 4 of his "Dispute about Liberal Education"—in which it is hard to discover which side he is on; and has a sprightly little story called "The Mannerings;" and an article entitled "Vox Populi," deprecating the small proportional vote cast in large cities. "About Strength," by WALTER WELLS, is good. "Of Woodcocks and the Shooting of Them" partakes of the fault of many of *Lippincott's* articles, it is too long. "A Photographer's Story" is startling and well told. "The Englishman as a Natural Curiosity" is piquant, truthful and generous. The poetry is rather below the level of the prose, though "Under the Pine," to the memory of Henry Nimrod, contains some graceful and poetical thought. Altogether it is a good number.

—*The Eclectic* for October is a very readable number, consisting mainly of articles from late English magazines and papers. It is embellished with a steel engraving of "The Huguenots," after the painting by DE LA ROCHE.

—*The New Eclectic*, published at Baltimore, contains twenty-six articles, selected with good judgment from foreign periodicals.

—*Our Young Folks.* In the present number, Dr. HAYES brings to a conclusion his entertaining story of Arctic life and adventure. His readers will be glad to find that the two boys were both released from their ice-bound island, and at last found their way back to their friends. The other reading matter is, as usual, lively and interesting, and the illustrations are numerous, and excellently engraved and printed.

—*The Riverside.* The best article in this number is the third chapter of "A Year Among the Indians," by MARTHA M. THOMAS, with spirited illustrations from designs by A. BIERSTADT. The editors announce that they have engaged HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN as a regular contributor to the magazine. This will make the *Riverside* more popular than ever with the world of young readers.

—*The Nursery* (published in Boston) is one of the prettiest and best magazines for little readers we have ever seen. The stories and poems are just the sort to interest very young children, not yet up to *Young Folks* or the *Riverside*, and is illustrated in the happiest and most appropriate manner.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Water-Street Revival—Card from Dr. J. M. Ward.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last an article appeared casting serious reflections upon the Christian ladies and gentlemen who have been laboring for several weeks past in the Water-street revival; and in the TIMES of this morning you say: "The actors in the affair of the 'Wickedest Man' do not deny the statements given in the *exposé* in the TIMES of Saturday."

So far as the alleged *exposé* in the TIMES impugns the motives of those who have taken the lead in the Water-street movement, we do unequivocally deny it in every particular. We know that the heart and impelling power of the revival have been and now are sound to the core. The history of the movement is simply as follows, and the reader will see that the facts furnish no basis for the adverse criticism which pervaded your article:

On the last Saturday night in August JOHN ALLEN closed his dance-house. The next morning (the Sabbath) it was arranged that a prayer meeting should be held at ALLEN's in the evening. That meeting was held; and then it was arranged that a noonday prayer meeting should be held the next day, Monday. On Monday it was agreed that a second noonday prayer meeting should be held on Tuesday, with no expectation of continuing them longer; and so the work went on from day to day, and from Sabbath to Sabbath, as the Lord led the way, without any prearrangement or organization whatever, for nearly two weeks, by which time it had become evident that the work was growing to a magnitude and assuming a permanency which necessitated organization and a provident looking to the future.

We knew that JOHN ALLEN was subjected to unusual temptations, not only from his own wicked heart, but also from mercenary men who wished to use him for their own selfish purposes. We knew that, among other temptations, he had offers of large sums for his lease, from parties who wished to secure the premises for the purposes of a dance-house. These things led us to fear that unless we secured legal control of the premises, something might occur to deprive us of the possession of the house for religious services long enough to give opportunity for an expression of the sympathy and cooperation of the Christian community in the effort that promised reformation to that portion of the City.

The burden on Mr. ALLEN was becoming greater than he was willing to bear. His house was used as a temporary refuge for Magdalens who wished to reform; and while there they had to be fed. In order that the work should not be impeded a computation of the expense for one month was made, and a check for a little less than two-thirds of the amount was given to Mr. ALLEN and paid by the Howard Mission. Up to this time no pecuniary arrangement with Mr. ALLEN had been made or even contemplated for bearing the expenses or any part of them, much less had he been promised any pecuniary reward for closing his dance-house, as was asserted in the *Tribune* of this morning; on the other hand we do firmly believe it was a voluntary act on the part of Mr. ALLEN, induced simply by the influence of moral considerations.

In response to a call for a meeting of Christian men, ministers and laymen, to confer together as to the best means to be used to advance the work and the appointment of a committee to have charge of the meetings, at which meeting thirty or forty were present, this arrangement just then made with Mr. ALLEN was announced to them in answer to a question touching the expenses that were being incurred. Nothing covert has been done; nothing of that nature contemplated. Announcing these facts at our meetings, misunderstood by a reporter, and thus chronicled by the Press, would have subjected us to the charge of a speculation for the Mission.

It would certainly have been a handsome thing in Mr. ALLEN to have borne all the expense; *but any one who has a practical knowledge of human affairs would not expect a dance-house keeper of seventeen years' standing to surpass veterans in Christ in liberality toward a religious and reformatory movement.*

TOMMY HADDEN's part in the Water-street movement was similarly accidental, or rather Providential. In one of the prayer meetings at ALLEN's a converted sailor astonished the audience by declaring that JOHN ALLEN was not the wickedest man in New-York; that TOMMY HADDEN was a great deal the wickedest, and asked the congregation to pray for TOMMY. That was the first time that any one interested in the movement ever heard of TOMMY HADDEN. But we soon found him; and sitting down by his side, learned to our astonishment that God had gone before us and prepared the way; so that a quick response was given to a proposition to hold a prayer meeting in his house. Since that time meetings have been held there twice during the week and on the Sabbath without any charge for the use of his premises.

On Saturday last we announced in the meeting at JOHN ALLEN's that we had completed the arrangements for occupying the sporting hall of KIT BURN, No. 273 Water-street, for a noonday prayer meeting for one month, and now add that a large-hearted Christian gentleman in no way identified with this movement, but who, at my request, accompanied us to KIT BURN on a previous visit to negotiate for the premises, said on leaving us: "Make the best terms you can with BURNS and I will pay the amount."

In the conscious rectitude of our conduct, especially when that conduct is the dictate of an enlightened judgment, we are not wont to notice criticisms that impugn our motives, but in deference to the wishes of Christian friends we have written the above touching the part we have taken in the wonderful work of grace among the lowly, and in which we are assured that one who engages in it has nothing for himself to gain, but all of reputation that he has to lose.

J. M. WARD.

A New Skating Rink.

The want of a covered skating pond was greatly felt last season, as the heavy snow storms rendered skating nearly impracticable. To supply the deficiency, a joint stock company with a capital of $75,000 was formed this Summer, which is now engaged in constructing a mammoth Rink. The officers of the company are Chas. P. Dickinson, President; Geo. S. Bartlett, Vice-President; John I. Geib, Secretary and Treasurer; John C. Babcock, Engineer and Architect; Chas. P. Dickinson, Geo. S. Bartlett, Jno. C. Babcock, Jno. W. Post, Jno. Koch, Jno. L. Geib and John States, Trustees. Some time elapsed before a suitable lot of ground could be obtained, but finally the large vacant plot between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Third and Second avenues, was secured and leased for ten years. The erection was then commenced, and it is now in a fair way of completion. The dimensions are 350 feet long, 170 feet wide, 136 feet clear span of arch, 50 feet height of arch, 70 feet height of building, and covers an area of about 65,000 square feet. The building will be very handsomely finished and decorated, both inside and out, and it will be roofed with corrugated iron. One of the novelties of the rink is, that all the windows will be filled with ground glass, so as to prevent the rays of the sun operating upon the ice. In the evenings the building will be very handsomely lit up by jets of gas from the arches, each jet being encircled by a glass globe. There are eighteen arches altogether, each of which will be lit by forty jets, making over 700 lights from the roof alone. The arches forming the roof are a very fine specimen of their kind, and reflect great credit on the Company's engineer, Mr. JOHN C. BABCOCK. One noticeable feature about them is, that they are the largest clear span in America. In front and attached to the rink, a very handsome hotel is to be erected, which will contain a large restaurant, bar, cigar stands, waiting room and other requisites to the general comfort. Everything will be kept in the management of the Company, who, by catering themselves in the eatable and drinkable, will guarantee everything they supply to be of the best quality and at the most reasonable prices. The management of the skating department will be intrusted to the hands of those well-known skating caterers, Messrs. MCMILLAN and POST. The restaurant, reception and waiting rooms will be heated by steam, which will be so arranged as not to affect the temperature of the rink. The rink will be open for skating purposes during the months of December, January, February and March. In the Summer it will be devoted to concerts, and there is some talk of turning it into a regular *jardin mabille*. It is also very probable that MAX MARETZEK will lease the building during the Summer months for three or four nights a week, as he proposes next season to give a series of Summer concerts with a combination company. The name of the rink is the Empire City Skating Rink. One of the great beauties of its situation is its being of such easy access by both the Second and Third-avenue horse cars. The latter line intend affording every facility in their power, and have informed the company that if the regular cars will not be sufficient to supply the demand, they will run a dozen extra large cars drawn by six horses, in order to accommodate them. The charges of admission will be fifty cents, and tickets will be sold at a reduction when a large number are taken, but there will be no season tickets issued. The building will be finished about the first of November, and will be probably inaugurated by the sports of the New-York Athletic Club.

Improvement of Hell Gate—Opening of Bids for Removing the Rocks.

The sealed proposals for the work of improving Hell Gate, in the East River, pursuant to an act of the last session of Congress, were opened at noon yesterday in the United States Engineers' Office, No. 27 West Houston-street. The improvements projected consist in the removal of two rocks called "Frying Pan Rock" and "Pot Rock," the former estimated to contain 1,364.8 cubic yards, and the latter 576.1 cubic yards. The bidders for doing the job were twelve in number, as follows:

GEORGE H. BRADBURY, $129,780 for removing Frying Pan Rock, and $60,480 for Pot Rock.

SIDNEY F. SHELBOURN, $24,307 09 for Frying Pan, and $13,498 02 for Pot.

E. A. LOWE, $60,000 for Frying Pan. No bid for Pot Rock.

WM. H. CAMMEYER and SAMUEL LEWIS, jointly, $325,000 for Frying Pan, and $175,000 for Pot.

JOHN J. FLANNIGAN, $65,000 for Frying Pan and $20,000 for Pot.

GEORGE E. LINCOLN, $45,000 for Frying Pan and $35,000 for Pot.

E. MAILLEFERT, $42 50 per cubic yard for Frying Pan, and $44 28 per cubic yard for Pot.

A. D. BISHOP, $65 per square yard for Frying Pan. (No bid for Pot.)

MURPHY, PONTEZ & BALDWIN, $1 60 per cubic foot for Frying Pan, and $2 per cubic foot for Pot.

No time was specified in the advertisement within which the work should be completed, and consequently some of the bidders failed to fix any time in their proposals. The earliest time given by any of the bidders for the completion of the work was Dec. 10, 1868, and the latest, April 15, 1870.

Gen. NEWTON will examine the various bids and the different methods proposed for doing the work, and make his report as early as possible to the Secretary of War, when, if the securities be found satisfactory, the contract will be given out. As will be seen from the above proposals, the bidders differ very widely in their estimates of the expense of doing the work, showing that there must be remarkable discrepancies either in their engineering capacity or their arithmetical calculations.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH usually entertains the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen with some weighty document, whether it be a veto, a philosophical dissertation upon the Nicolson pavement, or pathetic suggestions about the too-heavily taxed citizens of the Eighteenth Ward. Yesterday he furnished them with a long communication upon the Street Commissioner, between whom and himself there is not the best of feeling existing. He laid open the fact that Street Commissioner FUREY had in September last been possessed of affidavits affecting the conduct in office of Inspector JOSEPH WILSON, but failed to make charges against him to Mayor BOOTH at that time. He finishes his document by suggesting that the Street Commissioner may, on an examination of the financial records of his office, prove to be no more diligent than WILSON. The communication was referred to a special committee for investigation.

A petition was presented by Ald. DANIELS from Mrs. ELIZABETH MCGEE, representing that she is the widow of JAMES MCGEE, and that on July 2, 1868, her husband was drowned in the pond bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues, Douglass and Union streets, while attempting to rescue four persons from drowning—a mother and three little girls. Mrs. MCGEE is the mother of three helpless children, and thought her cup of sorrow was full, on the night of the 3d of September, her house, which was built by her husband on the margin of the pond, was inundated by a current of water which swept down from Fifth-avenue. She and her children were taken out of the windows by the police, and thus left homeless. Without wishing to cast any reflections on the Common Council, the petitioner states that the loss of her home and her health are directly chargeable to the imperfect drainage in that part of the city, and, as an act of benevolence, asks that a small sum of money may be appropriated from the City Treasury for her relief and that of her little ones. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

The Committee on Assessments reported a resolution looking to the appointment of twenty-two Deputy Collectors of Taxes to collect the militia fines from the 40,000 citizens who were recently enrolled, and that said appointment hold for four months at $3 per day each. In the debate that followed, it transpired that the New-York members of the Legislature succeeded in exempting that City from the tax, while the Brooklyn members allowed the bill to pass including Brooklyn, thus involving the tax of $1 each from the citizens for not being members of militia organizations. The report was adopted.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from Mrs. MARY M. TOWNSHEND, demanding the sum of $2,443 for injury done to her property by the cutting through of a public road between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COULTER offered a resolution appointing a joint committee to extend a public welcome to Gen. MCCLELLAN on his arrival here, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room.

It was adopted.

A petition was received, signed by Messrs. BARBOUR, BRADY, O'CONOR and GRAHAM, asking that the offices now occupied by the County Clerk, in the City Hall, may be appropriated to the use of the Law Institute Library so soon as they are vacant.

A resolution in accordance with the request of the petitioners was adopted.

Resolutions to pave Hubert, Laight, Seventeenth and a number of other streets with Belgian pavement were adopted.

The Comptroller was authorized to issue $40,000 of Public Market stock, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., the amount to be used for the completion of the new market house in the Eighteenth Ward.

The salary of the Lamplighter of the City Hall was increased to $1,000 per annum.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

The Broadway Fatal Accident—The Owners of the Machine Censured.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of JAMES TOBIN and MORITZ SHAY, the men who were killed by the fall of the platform of the Manhattan steam-hoisting machine at the new building, No. 424 Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, as already reported. The only witness examined was GEORGE R. DUNN, of No. 31 Brunswick-street, Jersey City, who testified that he was in the employment of Mr. BRENNAN, who is erecting the building where the accident occurred. He had charge of the hoisting machine, which is worked by steam, and used for hoisting brick and other materials for the building; there is an arrangement for holding hods, and there is a ring on the cross-piece into which the hoisting rope is fastened by a hook, being tied in with a piece of rope; he noticed two or three times that the hook was working loose; at 4:45 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, there were five hods of brick raised by the machine to the top floor; SHAY and TOBIN got on the platform to remove the hods when the machine fell, carrying them to the basement and causing their deaths. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by injuries caused by the fall of the machine, and they censured "the owners of said machine for using the same when it was not in proper working order."

Richmond County Fair.

The Richmond County (Staten Island) Agricultural Society began their annual "show" on the New Dorp Club grounds yesterday, Sept. 21. It is to continue during every day of the week. The total of premiums offered by the Society amounts to several thousand dollars. Articles intended for exhibition are conveyed free of charge by the railroad. An unusual fine display is anticipated. The annual address will be delivered on Thursday by Rev. Dr. GODDARD. There will be numerous trots and trials of speed to-morrow, and upon the three days following. Very liberal purses are offered by the Society. At 1 o'clock on Friday there will be a hurdle race for $300.

The New-York Yacht Club Race.

The race of the New-York Yacht Club to-day promises to be a very fine affair. Two prizes will be given by the Vice-Commodore—one to the winning sloop, and the other to the winning schooner. The race will be an open one, and any yacht attached to the Club can join in it that is at the rendezvous at the proper time, or the hour assigned for the general start. Yesterday afternoon the following yachts were entered for the race at the Secretary's office, No. 45 Liberty-street: *Palmer, Clytie, Nettie, Phantom, White Cap, Eva, Addie V., Gracie, Silvia* and *White Wing*. The steamboat *Chamberlain*, chartered for the accommodation of the members of the Club and their friends, will leave the pier foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 A. M., proceed to Staten Island, accompany the yachts round the spit and lightship, and return to the Club-house landing.

The Prayer-Meeting Yesterday at Kit Burns' Dog-Pit.

The "fancy" of the Fourth and Sixth Wards were much moved yesterday by the opening of KIT BURNS' dog-pit for a noonday prayer-meeting. The pit and the bar-room were both crowded to excess, and the rally of the gamblers and dog-fighters equaled that of the saints. The meeting was decorous, however, and the impression made by the exercises seemed to be good. Mr. ARNOLD conducted the meeting, assisted by several clergymen, who all spoke with tact and fervor and prayed with unction.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., conducted the noonday prayer-meeting at JOHN ALLEN's, which was largely attended, as usual. Mr. TYNG spoke with great eloquence and power, and gave the movement his indorsement.

There will be prayer-meetings, it is announced, at ALLEN's and KIT BURNS' to-day, at 12 o'clock, as usual, and also at TOMMY HADDEN's.

A Sensation for New-Jersey.

There was a story current in Newark yesterday that letters, similar to those addressed by the Kuklux of the South to eminent Unionists, had recently been received by leading Republicans in Belleville and vicinity, warning them to leave within thirty days. No notice was taken of these billets in consequence of a belief that they emanated from some wag, but last evening this delusion was dispelled, it is said, in a very startling manner. While a Mr. BYNNER was returning from a Republican meeting in Newark, some person struck him with a slungshot, and then left him for dead. He was carried into a neighboring house, where he remained insensible for over an hour. On searching the spot where he was assailed, it is alleged, there were found a double-barreled pistol, having on it the numerous Kuklux hieroglyphics, and a document, which seems to be an official notification to the members of the organization to assemble for the purpose of executing further work.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, arrested ANNA SMITH, *alias* Mulholland, a domestic, aged 30, who is accused of having stolen a gold watch valued at $75, from her employer, CHARLES H. DE LAMATER, of No. 205 Tenth-avenue. When in the Leonard-street Police Station the prisoner was seen to drop a pawn ticket for the missing watch, which was recovered by the Police. When ANNA was arraigned before Justice HOGAN she was fully committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer McKENZIE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while on post, had his attention attracted by a peculiar noise, but one well known to police ears, in the rear of the residence of CHARLES L. TIFFANY, No. 233 Madison-avenue. Calling Sergt. GUNNER, of the same Precinct, the two officers noiselessly proceeded to an investigation, and suddenly scaling the fence, found JAMES FOSTER, a gentleman burglar of slight physique, and 28 years old, in the back yard. Taking him in custody, they found him furnished with a five-barreled revolver and a knife, and upon the ground lay a formidable "jimmy." Examining the back door, they discovered that it had been forced from its hinges by means of the burglarious instrument. Upon these facts, a charge of burglary was founded and FOSTER was committed, without bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A NAIVE PLEA.

ELIZA HALLIGAN, of No. 402 West Forty-second-street, made a complaint charging that ELIZA COLLAHAN had stolen from her a pocket-book containing $73, and stated in substantiation that ELIZA had admitted her guilt, and that a portion of the money had been found in her possession by Officer HOUGHTON, of the Fortieth Precinct, who arrested her. The prisoner, on arraignment, answered that she did not deny taking the money, but that she "didn't do it out of badness." Despite this disclaimer she was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

LARCENY BY A CHILD.

LENA DAVIS, a little girl, was arraigned upon a charge of grand larceny, preferred by WILLIAM BONNER, No. 215 Division-street. The complainant stated that LENA was employed in the house to assist in moving, and that after she left it was found that pawn-tickets for a watch and coat, worth $70 had disappeared. The watch and the ticket for the coat being subsequently found in the possession of HANNAH DAVIS, mother of LENA, both were arrested, and were held for examination—the mother on a charge of receiving stolen goods and LENA for grand larceny.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening Mrs. MARY SIEGEL, a native of Italy, aged 45 years, and a resident of Staten Island, was knocked down and run over on the corner of Grand and Centre streets by freight car No. 86 of the New-Haven Railroad line, when she sustained a severe fracture of the leg and internal injuries. The sufferer was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, where she lingered until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest over the remains at the Morgue....The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday over the remains of JOHN DOOLEY, aged 11 years, who was accidentally run over by a Third-avenue car on the 11th of July, and died of the injuries so received yesterday. As there was no evidence to show that the car-driver was at fault in the premises, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY—FOUR WOMEN UNDER ARREST.—The TIMES of yesterday mentioned the sudden death of ANN FAGAN, a native of Ireland, who was found dead in her room at No. 227 West Twenty-eighth-street. Yesterday the Police heard certain suspicious rumors among the other inmates of the house, respecting a row among some women and the deceased. Capt. HEDDEN, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a partial investigation in the case, and arrested MARY COWAN, ANN CARROLL, ROSA DOLAN and MARY ANN BAKER, on a charge of having beaten the deceased. Coroner ROLLINS was notified and will make all due investigation. The accused were all intoxicated when taken into custody.

THE MASTER MASONS.—A regular meeting of the Master Masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday. Mr. TOSTIVAN made a few remarks, in which he called attention to the condition of the association, claiming that the members had every reason to rejoice at the success which had attended their efforts with reference to the ten-hour movement. Mr. ROSS stated that he had no difficulty in procuring all the ten-hour men that he required. The men at present in his employ performed their work promptly and well. The meeting then adjourned to Friday next.

"WHAT I HAVE SEEN IN NEW-YORK."—On Thursday evening next Mr. OLIVER DYER will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute on "What he has seen in New-York." He proposes to sketch the varied scenes familiar to the City haunts of vice, with a view to the regeneration of those who frequent them, by turning in that direction the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic. Mr. DYER has lately made these fearful institutions of our City his especial study, and his pictures and reflections thereupon will doubtless be highly interesting.

COLORED YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Colored Young Men's Christian Association of this City has for one of its special objects the supply of good and responsible young men for situations of all kinds, through HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Chairman of the Employment Committee, at the rooms of the Association, No. 97 Wooster-street. This is Christian work, and will doubtless be so regarded both by the young men who seek employment and those who employ them.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FEMALE CONVICT.—Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday by Warden FITCH, of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, to hold an inquest over the remains of JOSEPHINE GRIM, aged 18, imprisoned in that institution for the crime of petit larceny. The deceased was committed on the 11th of July for three months, by Justices KELLY and DOWLING, and died very suddenly and unexpectedly at a late hour on Sunday evening, from unknown causes.

UNSAFE BUILDING.—On Sunday afternoon the chimney of the old and dilapidated building No. 196 South-street, fell into the vacant lot adjoining. No one was injured, very fortunately. As the Police deemed the building to be in an unsafe condition, they ordered the tenants to move therefrom, and a report of the case was made to the Superintendent of Buildings.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF TRIMMING MERCHANTS.—The members of the firm of BEARE & BROTHERS, Nos. 263 and 265 Fulton-street, were arrested yesterday by Detectives FROST, CORWIN and VAN WAGNER, on a charge of having in their possession a quantity of goods, the proceeds of a burglary committed in the warehouse of Messrs. GODONE & DIETZ, importers, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, New-York, about three weeks ago. The goods stolen at the time of the burglary were worth $7,000, and, after looking about for several days, the detectives found six pieces of velvet and satin in the store of BEARE & BROTHERS, they having sold five pieces to other business concerns about Brooklyn. The accused do not give a very satisfactory account of how they became possessed of the goods, and were unable to show any bill charging them with them, or any receipts for the payment of their value to any person. It is probable that they will be held for the burglary, unless they reveal the source from which they obtained the goods.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn, last week, was 238, being 43 less than the number recorded in the previous week. Of the whole number 76 were in their first year, and 62 under two years of age. The several wards furnished the following numbers:

Wards	Deaths	Wards	Deaths
I	2	XII	18
II	7	XIII	7
III	1	XIV	14
IV	9	XV	8
V	17	XVI	28
VI	26	XVII	4
VII	7	XVIII	11
VIII	5	XIX	6
IX	26	XX	3
X	26		—
XI	13	Total	238

The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 59; diarrhœa, 15; consumption, 20; convulsions, 12; marasmus, 22.

SALE OF THE GRAPESHOT.—The sale of the schooner *Grapeshot*, about which so much has been heard in public and in the United States Courts, was sold at Atlantic Dock yesterday, by United States Marshal DALLON for $1,500. The *Grapeshot* was first a slaver, then a blockade runner, and is said to be a fast sailer. She registers about 65 tons.

RESULT OF A BARBAROUS ASSAULT.—HENRY FRIDAY, who in July last made an assault on JOHN DORSEY with razors, making seven incised wounds, the same being done in a barber's shop in Second-street, Williamsburg, was up before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, who sent him to State Prison for five years.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING.—Two burglars, named respectively MARTIN EVERSON and CHARLES HAMMOND, pleaded guilty to burglary in the Court of Sessions, before Judge TROY, yesterday, and were sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing for five years each.

FATE OF A HORSE THIEF.—HENRY MORRISEY, who stole a horse from Mr. SINGER, of New-York, in August last, and took it to Brooklyn, was convicted of the theft in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and sent to State Prison for five years.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The annual fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at Mineola, L. I., to-day, continuing until Thursday. The attractions offered will well repay a visit.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT—A MAN BEATEN AND ALMOST KICKED TO DEATH.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, a German named WM. WORKENSTEIN, living at No. 153 Christie-street, New-York, got on a Morrisania horse-car, at Karl's Park, to go home. On the rear platform were three New-York roughs from the Fourth Ward, named JOHN REYNOLDS, JAMES NADY and JOHN MURRAY. One of them threw WORKENSTEIN's hat in the street, and when he got off to get it, they jumped off and beat and kicked him in a horrible manner. There being but one officer present, several citizens interfered, and finally rescued him. Other officers coming up the three were arrested. One of them (MURRAY) escaped from the officer in Court, where they were taken. The two others were convicted before Justice HAUPTMAN, of Morrisania, this morning, and remanded to give him time to decide what punishment to inflict for such an outrageous assault. The injured man, who is a machinist, on account of his injuries will be unable to work for several days.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will commence to-morrow morning, on their extensive fair ground in Greenburg, about a mile and a half from White Plains. The Society are giving nearly double the amount of premiums this year than of any previous one, and will endeavor to have this exhibition excel any county fair of the State. The route to the ground will be by the Harlem Railroad to White Plains, where a line of stages have been put on by CARPENTER & BRUNDAGE to go directly to the ground. From the increased premiums and facilities offered by the Society, the displays and exhibitions will greatly exceed anything heretofore on the fair ground. Arrangements have been made with the Harlem Railroad to convey articles for exhibition to and from the ground free of cost.

SINGULAR DEATH.—An unknown young man, who appears to be a German, about 20 to 23 years of age, lost his life about 9 o'clock on Sunday night in a singular manner. He was on Boston Road, North New-York, at the time and hailed the driver or conductor of one of the Harlem Bridge and Fordham cars, saying that he wished to ride. The car was stopped for him but on coming within a few feet of it he slipped and fell forward on the platform, striking his head. He died almost instantly. From a letter found on his person it is supposed that he is named E. WEBER, and that he was employed in the Cataract City Mills, of Paterson, N. J. His remains were placed in charge of Mr. JOHN YORKE, undertaker, who will keep them covered with ice for a few days so as to give the friends of the young man an opportunity to claim the body.

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—Mr. B. W. THROCKMORTON addressed a Republican meeting last evening in Jersey City, held under the auspices of the Third Ward Grant and Colfax Club....WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN VAN REIPER, of Jersey City, addressed yesterday, the Greenville Grant and Colfax Club, Greenville....A grand ratification meeting will be held this evening by the German Republicans of Hoboken in Odd Fellows Hall. The Legions of that city and Jersey City will attend. First-class German and English speakers have been engaged and a German Glee Club will sing....A Republican meeting was held last evening at the Catholic Institute, Jersey City. There was a large attendance. The speakers on the occasion were Hon. CORTLAND PARKER and JONATHAN DIXON, Jr., and the singing was ably performed by the Fourth Ward Glee Club.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Saturday night last, a New-York traveling agent was knocked down and robbed of a valise containing $50 worth of goods, while he was waiting for a train at the Market-street Depot, Newark. Information was immediately sent to the Police, and a detective ordered to work up the case. The officer succeeded in arresting a man named MORRIS, who had the stolen property in his possession. The robber is six feet high, and weighs two hundred pounds. He has been committed for trial.

SUICIDE.—FREDERICK BUTSCHE, an oyster saloon keeper, No. 34 Market-street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself from the beam of a rear house. His knees actually touched the ground, while he strangled himself. When cut down, life was not extinct, but he died shortly afterward. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE SUICIDE OF A NEGRESS.—Mr. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, resumed the inquest last evening on the body of SUSAN SOLOMONS, a colored servant of a Mr. BOGERT. The chief evidence was that given by Dr. JULIAN, who deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and discovered that the girl had died by taking Paris green poison. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the Doctor's evidence.

SENTENCED.—At the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, JOSEPH BROWN was convicted of larceny and ordered two months' imprisonment. MARTIN NOONAN and ELLEN WILSON were found guilty of a similar offence, and got three months in jail each, and ANNIE KELLY, for assault and battery, was sent to jail for a month.

RECOVERED.—The body of the boy FALKENBERGH, drowned from the ship *Eliza*, in the North River, was recovered last evening near Hoboken. An inquest was held by Coroner WHITE, and a verdict of "Death from drowning" returned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Thirry vs. Liffman.	25—Fielding et al. vs. Kelly et al.
12—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.	44—Wandermann vs. Rugle.
17—Finch vs. Pickert.	49—Hilleir vs. Linquist.

Call No. 72—McMonnies vs. Mackay.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Naturalizations at 11 A. M. Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Motions will be heard at 10½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— U. Confectioners Association vs. Wanzel.	365—N. Y. E. C. P. M. Co. vs. Allyn.
305—Wheeler vs. Loeb.	369—Schoenwald vs. Johnson et al.
314—Gerould vs. Merch. Un. Ex. Co.	373—Corry vs. Myers.
319—Guttman vs. Hart.	370—Sutherland vs. Meldrum and another.
— Ball vs. Duqueperou.	369—Goldsmith vs. Schoenhoff.
— Friedman vs. Hart.	— Hutchins vs. Fuenbach.
330—Tully vs. Marx.	— Robins vs. Nathan.
333—Ehrman vs. McElroy.	— Borrers vs. Barnum.
342—Oppenly vs. Goldsmith.	376—Frank vs. Langham.
343—Bass vs. Whitehurst.	378—Tinson vs. Green.
344—Murphy vs. Fitzgerald.	380—Bache vs. Simeons.
349—Baker vs. Wellington.	381—Bellamey vs. Pendleton.
352—Foster vs. Wasserman.	
354—Mullaly vs. Herbert.	
— Smith vs. Kinney.	
358—Coxe vs. Bozeman.	
364—Brown vs. Harriott.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FEDERAL PROCESS CANNOT BE RESTRAINED BY INJUNCTIONS FROM STATE COURTS—DISREGARD OF THE STATE WRIT BY THE FEDERAL OFFICER—THE CONTEMPT—MANDAMUS.

The United States ex rel. J. E. Thompson vs. The City Council of Keokuk, Iowa.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court:

Amended information of the relator states that the corporation defendants, in pursuance of the authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State, issued one hundred corporate bonds, each for the sum of $1,000, redeemable in twenty years from date, with eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Interest coupons were attached to the bonds, and by their terms they were payable to bearer. Statement of the relator is that he became the holder of a large number of the bonds with the coupons attached in the ordinary course of business before their maturity, and for a valuable consideration. By the statute of the State and the ordinances of the city the proper officers of the city were required to buy and collect, in addition to the other taxes, an annual tax upon all property within the corporate limits of the city, subject to municipal taxation, to pay the bonds and coupons as the same should become due. Defendants neglected to pay the coupons as the interest became payable, and the relator brought suit against them in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, but the suit, *pendente lite*, was transferred to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, because the judges of the Court for the former District were interested in the matters in controversy. Judgment was rendered for the relator Oct. 19, 1864, in the latter District, for the sum of $5,427 50 damages, being the interest due on 108 coupons held by the relator.

Authority to issue the bonds was conferred by the act amending the charter of the city, passed Jan. 22, 1853, and the ordinance of the city directing their issue, bears date Feb. 5, 1856, and is fully set forth in the record. Recovery of the judgment, however, did not avail the relator, as the defendants still refused to pay, and they had no corporate property liable to seizure on execution; and being without any other remedy, he applied to the Circuit Court in which the judgment was rendered for a *mandamus* commanding the proper authorities of the city, at their next meeting, to levy a sufficient tax to pay the judgment, costs and interest. Order for the alternative writ was entered May 15, 1865, and it was made returnable on the first Monday of July in the same year.

Defendants admit in their answer that the bonds, with the coupons annexed, were issued as alleged, and they also admit the judgment, and that the relator made demand that they should levy and collect a tax for the payment of the sum recovered, but allege that they were perpetually enjoined on the 19th day of September, 1853, from levying or collecting any tax for the payment of the principal or interest of those bonds, and that they are utterly unable to obey the commands of the alternative writ.

Reference is made to that part of the answer only which is material in this investigation. Relator demurred to the entire answer, and the Court sustained the demurrer to the defence set up, that the bonds and coupons were issued without authority, and that they were null and void, but overruled it as to the defence that the proper officers of the city had been enjoined from levying and collecting any tax to pay the judgment. Causes of demurrer shown in respect to that defence were that the State Court could not oust the Circuit Court of jurisdiction to enforce its own judgment, and that the decree of the State Court could not bar him from the right to use the process of the Circuit Court to collect his judgment, as he was not a party to those proceedings. Ruling of the Circuit Court, however, was otherwise, and the relator excepted, and removed the cause into this Court by writ of error. The sole defence relied on in this Court, is that the defendants have been absolutely and perpetually enjoined from levying and collecting the tax by the decree of the State Court, and the defendants admit, that the only question is, whether the facts set forth in that part of their return to the alternative writ, constitute a good defence to the petition and information of the relator. They also admit, that the writ of *mandamus*, in such a case, is not a prerogative writ; and we may add that it is settled law in this Court, that it is not even a new suit, but is a writ in aid of jurisdiction which has previously attached, and that, under such circumstances, it becomes the proper substitute for an execution to enforce the judgment. Viewed in that light, the granting of the writ is no hardship upon the defendants, as they are exposed to no injustice. Alleged hardship is imaginary, and the argument deduced from that suggestion, falls to the ground as soon as it is shown that the injunction of the State Court is inoperative to defeat the force and effect of Federal progress. Grant that an injunction issued by a State Court may have that effect, and the judicial powers confided to the Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, are of no value, as they can never execute their judgments without the consent of the State Courts. Fears that the officers of the corporation may be exposed to imprisonment or actions of trespass, without adequate remedy or redress, are unfounded and groundless. Careful consideration was given to that point in the case of Riggs *vs.* Johnson County, decided at the present term, and we refer to the opinion in that case as furnishing a satisfactory answer to those suggestions. Suffice it to say, that we adhere to the rule that the injunction issued by a State Court is inoperative to control or in any manner to affect process or proceedings in the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Judgment reversed and the cause remanded, with instructions to sustain the demurrer of the relator and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Justice MILLER did not sit in this case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION—THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.

The People on the Relation of John Martin, Marshall B. White and Thomas Metcalf vs. The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.—This case came before the Court to-day on a motion made by the relators, who ask for a writ of prohibition against the Board, to prevent the latter from proceeding further as a judicial body in a certain matter now pending before them. It is claimed by the Commissioners that Martin, White and Metcalf are regularly licensed pilots of this port; that they have, during the months of June and July last, been guilty of violating certain rules of the Board which forbid any Captain or owner of a pilot-boat taking from an outward-bound vessel any man piloting a vessel who is not a licensed pilot, or one who has had his license revoked, &c., under a penalty of $25 for the first offence, and revocation of the pilot license and other punishment for the second offence. The Board claim that during the months named the relators, who are attached to the pilot-boat *Enchantress*, known as No. 18, and of which the said Martin is part owner, so managed their affairs that one John Mangin, an unlicensed pilot, was allowed to pilot certain vessels out of the port of New-York, in violation of the statute of this State, and the rules and regulations of the Board, made in pursuance thereof. For this offence the Board have issued their summons to the three relators named, requiring them to show cause on Tuesday, the 22d inst., why they should not be punished according to law. Thereupon the Supreme Court, on application of counsel, issued an order to show cause why a perpetual writ of prohibition should not issue. Counsel contended that the Board have no judicial powers, and hence no right to arraign the relators before them with a view to punish for violation of law. The question as to the constitutionality of the law of 1853 was argued by counsel pro and con, when the Court took the papers, and reserved the decision. In the meantime all proceedings before the Board are stayed.

For the relators, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for the respondents, Mr. Wm. Allen Butler.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Prowitt et al. *vs.* Rodman et al.; order granted.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of R. S. La Torre; motion denied and writ dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 21.

By Judge Barbour.

Gray *vs.* The Steam Navigation Company; case and amendments settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

Hodges *vs.* Cooper; case and amendments settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of a lengthy calendar of cases in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, occupied an unusually long time, but the following were the only ones of public importance:

Chas. Munday, John Gilligan and Cornelius Barrett—the last named individual being a mere lad—were arraigned for burglariously entering the house No. 11 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the night of the 3d inst. It appearing that Munday had given a premonition to the authorities in connection with the affair, he was discharged. The others pleaded guilty, and Gilligan was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, while the boy was remanded until inquiry can be made regarding the character of his antecedents.

Joseph Christianson pleaded guilty of stealing $85 worth of clothing from Mrs. Farrel, a guest at the Carlton House, on the 31st ult. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Lewis Goldbaum was tried for receiving stolen goods, but the testimony showed that the accused did not purchase the property with a guilty knowledge, and the jury therefore promptly acquitted him.

Matthew Eagleson admitted that he stole $48 in money, from Joshua H. Karnel, of No. 103½ Division-street, on the 14th inst. He was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Houston-st., s. s., 39.4 ft. e. of Eldridge, 19x59	$8,750
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 682.10 ft. n. 10th-av., 167.9x139.11x150x234x10x571 9x155.2	26,000
Lot No. 99, estate of Culling	19,500
3d-st., s. s., 497, map Leandert's farm, 24.9x105.11	6,000
64th-st., s. s., 25.3 ft. w. of Park-av., 19.9x90	30,000
50th-st., n. s., 39.1 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.5x80	15,500
53d-st., n. s., 274 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5, ½ part	2,500
61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 225x100.5	56,000
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,500
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,400
119th-st., n. s., 213 ft. w. of Av. A, 18.9x100	8,000
128th-st., n. s., 303.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x99.11	10,000
1st-av., n. w. corner 52d-st., 100x100	15,000
2d-av., n. e. corner 60th-st., 20x75	21,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 61st-st., 900x100.5x805x25x95x75.5	37,500
3d-av., s. w. corner of 21st-st., 900x100.5x80.5x25x95x75.5	150,000
6th-av., n. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25x100	13,000
10th-av., e. s., 100.4 ft. s. of 66th-st., 50.2x100	[illegible]
9th-av., n. e. corner of 123d-st., 100.4x100	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Murray-st., No. 53, 5 years, per year	$6,0[illegible]
Prince-st., No. 158, 4 years and 10 months, per yr.	1,10[illegible]
Old-slip, No. 3, 2 years and 7½ months, per year	[illegible]60
West-st., No. 398, 4 years and 10 months, per year.	1,00[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ann-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 50.4x100x53.1x32.1x49.5x14.11	$3,000
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 65.7 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 120x100	1,9[illegible]
Broadway, e. s., 46 ft. w. of Kossuth-st., 51.1x100.2x45.3	2,9[illegible]
Butler-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of Classon-av., 30x131, q. c.	nom.
Hewes-st., n. s., 264.1 ft. w. of Lee-av., 21.6x90	9,250
Marshall-st., n. s., 149 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 23.5x100	[illegible]
Madison-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	1,100
McDonough-st., n. s., 197 ft. e. of Reid-av., 105x200	3,500
McKibbon-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,700
Monroe-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	6,000
Navy-st., e. s., 182.4 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 16.8x100	6,000
Ross-st., s. s., 232 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 130x150	20,000
Ryerson-st., n. s., 70 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 40x100	19,500
Schemerhorn-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 2[illegible]x100	13,500
Skillman-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x100	650
Tiffany-place, w. s., 300 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 75x96.6	14,000
Warren-st., s. s., 49 ft. w. of Smith-st., 2[illegible]x100	1,070
Water-st., s. s., 131 ft. w. of Main-st., 10.6x96.2x51.2x27.9x10.9x76.1x67.1x42x36.4x26x96.5x88	125,000
South 1st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-st., 25x77	850
3d and 13th sts., n. e. cor., 50x100	20,000
Bedford and DeKalb avs., s. e. cor., 225x30x175x225x400	22,300
Flushing-av., s. s., 76 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,400
Washington-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Dean-st., 18.4x79.8x20	870
Lot 9,069, Ewen's assessment map, Williamsburg	5,500

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-av., No. 228, 3 years, per year, (water tax, all repairs, &c.)	800
North 2d-st., No. 309, first floor, &c., 3 years, per year	240

NEW-JERSEY.

Clinton.

Lillie-st., e. s., 705 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x90	$115

East Orange.

William-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Grove-st., 50x138	$750

Newark.

Pennsylvania-av., cor. of Astor-st., 30 ft. front	$9,500
Summer-av., 25 ft. s. of Kearney-st., 25x100	900

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21, 1868.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅛	100	Cum. Coal Pf.	34
116,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	100	do	34¼
1,000	U.S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '65	109	400	Mariposa Pr.	10½
1,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C, '65	111⅛	250	Pacific Mail	110½
10,000	5-20s, C., '65, new	109¼	200	do	110¾
40,000	5-20s, C., '67	109⅜	400	do	110⅝
3,000	5-20s, C, '68	109½	300	do	110⅝
10,000	do	109¼	200	Boston W. P.	15½
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅞	50	do	15¼
12,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '74, ex int	99½	50	Adams Ex.	51¼
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	69¼	600	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28¼
10,000	do 2d call	69⅛	50	do	28
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	53⅛	50	Mer. U. Ex.	24¼
1,000	do	53¼	100	N. Y. C. R.	130⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s., ex. c.	75¼	1200	do	130½
5,000	do	75⅜	100	Erie R	47
20,000	do	75½	500	do bet. call	47
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	74	100	Erie R. Pf.	70
51,000	do	74⅛	100	do	69⅞
1,000	Ga. St. 7s. 2d call	91	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
1,000	Erie 3d Mort	95	200	do	85⅛
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	103	200	Hud. Riv. R.	141⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex.	92	50	Harlem Pf. b. c.	122
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	2500	Reading R.	92⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	1300	do	92⅜
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	300	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅜	200	Chi. & N.W.	90⅜
8,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	79¼	100	do s10	90⅛
3,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div.	84	100	do b30	90⅜
10,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st, bet. call	102⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf. s60	90⅜
100	Canton Co.	49⅛	100	do	90⅜
100	do 2d call	49¼	100	do b10	90⅜
53	Del. & Hud. C.	129½	100	do	90⅝
17	West. U. Tel.	34⅞	510	Chic. & R. I.	104
100	do	34⅜	100	do b60	104⅛
200	do s60	34½	100	do	104⅛
100	do s10	34¾	115	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95
100	Quicksilver b60	22⅜	100	do	95⅛
100	do	22⅛	100	do	95⅛
200	do	22	100	Tol., W. & W.	62⅛
			200	do	62⅛
			100	do	62
			71	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
			8	New-Jersey C. R.	122
			200	P., F. W. & C.	10[illegible]
			100	O. & M. R	29[illegible]
			300	do	29[illegible]
			12	Chic. & G. E.	38

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,500	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	113½	3,000	Erie 1st M. b. c.	105
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	2,000	Gr. E. 1st M.	79¼
10,000	do	114⅞	100	Canton Co.	49
2,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '62, small	114¼	100	do	49⅛
10,000	do	114½	300	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
53,000	do	114⅜	400	Mariposa Prf.	11
12,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109¼	200	do bet. call	11⅛
55,000	5-20s, C, '64	110⅛	300	Quick. Min.	22⅛
256,000	5-20s, C, '65	111¼	300	do	23
600	do small	111⅛	100	do	23⅛
9,000	do	111⅛	500	do bet. call	23⅛
1,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65	109⅛	300	Pacific Mail	109⅜
55,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65, new	109⅜	100	do	109¼
11,000	do	109	100	Bos. W. P.	15⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '67	109	100	do b30	15⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109⅛	200	Wells-Fargo Ex	28
4,000	do	109¼	400	do	2[illegible]
1,000	5-20s, C, '68	109½	100	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅛
1,500	do	109⅝	100	do	24⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅜	1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105	200	do	130⅜
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69¼	100	Erie R.	48
4,000	do	69⅞	100	Erie R. Pf.	70
10,000	do bet. call	70	100	Hud. River R.	141⅛
1[illegible],000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	69⅞	800	Reading R.	92⅜
35,000	do	69½	200	do	92⅜
25,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	75	500	M. S. & N. I.	85⅛
1,000	do bet. call	74⅜	400	do	85
10,000	N. C. 6s ex. c.	75⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	144
5,000	Chi. & A., 1st M. bet. call	101	8	do	143⅛
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con. b. call	98	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90
			100	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
			200	Clev. & Pitts. b. c.	87⅛
			20	do	88⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅛
			100	do	95⅛
			100	do	95⅛
			100	Tol., W. & W. Prf.	76⅛
			800	P., F. W. & C.	109⅞
			900	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
			100	do b30	29¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	U. S. Ex. s3	48	300	Erie R.	46⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex. s3	24⅛	300	do s3	46⅞
100	Canton Co.	49½	100	do b3	47
400	Pac. Mail	110⅜	800	Reading R.	92⅜
200	do s3	110⅜	400	Tol. W. & W.	6[illegible]
100	do	110⅝	100	do	61⅞
200	do	110½	100	do c	61⅞
200	do b3	110½	100	Clev. & Tol.	10[illegible]
100	do s10	110⅝	200	do s3	102⅛
200	do	110⅜	200	do b20	102⅜
50	do	110	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	104
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	100	do s3	104⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. s3	130⅜	200	do b3	104⅛
100	do	130⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	91⅛
100	do s3	130⅜	100	do	91
100	do c	130⅝	800	do b3	91
100	do c	130¼	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
300	do	130⅝	300	do	91⅛
1000	M. So. & N. I.	85½	500	do b3	91⅛
100	do b10	85½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn St 6s new	69¼	50	Tol., W. & W.	61⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	75⅝	100	do	61⅛
20,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	74⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅛
20,000	do	74⅝	100	Ohio & M. R. b10	29⅛
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28	200	Clev. & Tol.	102⅜
100	do	28⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	85⅛
100	Mer. Union Ex.	24¼	200	do	85⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	48⅛	100	do s10	86
100	Quicksilver	22⅛	100	do b3	85⅛
100	do	22½	400	Clev. & Pitts	88
1100	Pacific Mail	110	200	do	87⅛
100	do	109⅜	400	C. R. I. & P.	104⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	100	do b10	103⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	89⅞
1200	Erie R.	47⅝	100	do b3	90
200	Hudson b30	142	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90
300	Reading R.	92⅝	200	do	89⅞
200	do s10	92½	100	do	89⅞
700	do	92½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28⅛	200	T., W. & W.	61⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
300	Pacific M.	109⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅝
100	do b30	34⅞	200	Cl. & Tol.	102⅛
1200	Reading R.	92⅜	200	C., R. I. & P.	103⅞
200	do b30	92⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	90
200	do b3	92⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	9[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen.	130⅜	600	do	89⅞
300	Erie R.	48⅛	300	Mariposa Prf.	11⅛
50	Chi. & Alton	154⅛	200	do	11⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning as they closed on Saturday night, at 144½ ℔ cent., and the market ran steady at $144½@144 through the forenoon. But after 2 o'clock, when it was made known that Exchange on London had another fall to 108½ ℔ cent., the sales fell off to 143¾ ℔ cent., and the tone of the speculation was decidedly weak. The Customs demand for the day was $450,000. The sales of prime Sterling Bills at 108½@108¾ ℔ cent., and a large further offering on the same terms has given rise to some talk of an importation of Gold from the other side; but no serious purpose of the sort has yet been entertained. It seems not wholly improbable, however, that, under the present exceptional state of things on both sides—Money at 1½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum in Paris and London; Gold reported scarce in New-York and Exchange 2 ℔ cent. below the Specie standard—temporarily an importation of Foreign Gold might be resorted to for the Banker's profit which the operation could be made to pay.

Money was again loaned to the Brokers, on call, to-day at 3@4 ℔ cent. by outside parties who are wielding heavy sums of Foreign Money, and at 4@5 ℔ cent. at Bank. And there seems to be as little prospect of an early advance in rates as at any time last week.

There was a rumor in the Gold Room to-day that the Treasury was a seller of Gold, through Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of Washington and New-York. We could find no authority for the report, and the probability is that when the Treasury does sell Gold again it will be done, as heretofore, through the direct orders of the New-York Office. It would not be surprising, with the present accumulation from Customs and the moderate revenues from Internal Taxes, that the Secretary should shortly avail himself of the liberal premium now paid on Gold, to replenish his Currency balances.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday, and the market was especially strong on the old 5-20s

of 1862 and the new of 1867. The other May and November and July and January descriptions participated in the firm temper of the demand. The State Bonds were steady for Tennessees, and firm in demand and higher in prices for North Carolinas. Within a few days past the Railway Bonds have been in strong demand, especially for the Mortgages of the Western Roads, like St. Paul, Northwest and Wabash, whose Shares have so rapidly advanced, of late, at the Stock Board.

The Railway speculation had rather an eventful day of it. The market was again very active on the New-York and Western Roads, the fluctuations from hour to hour being equal to 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, Erie and Northwest, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on Rock Island, Reading, &c. In Pacific Mail Shares the change from Saturday was still more marked. It sold at 111@110¾@110@109½ ⅌ cent. The efforts to break Reading were even less successful to-day than on Saturday, and the Stock had more support from fresh buyers on the increasing Coal traffic of the Road. The buying is for both New-York and Philadelphia account. There was further realizing on New-York Central this morning on the rise of 7@8 ⅌ cent. last week. Erie sold as high as 49½ and as low as 46¾ ⅌ cent. in the course of the day.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The general market firm:

	Sat.	Mon.
United States 10-40s	104⅝	104⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	109⅛
American Gold Coin	144¼	143⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	54	54
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	74½	75⅞
New-York Central	131⅛	130¼
Erie Railway	47¼	47⅞
Reading Railway	92¼	92⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞
Northwest Common	91⅛	89½
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	89⅛
Michigan Southern	85⅞	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¼	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	112⅛	108¼
St. Paul Preferred	95⅞	95
St. Paul Common	97⅛	96⅞
Toledo and Wabash	62¼	62¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., '65, new is.	109 3-16
5-20 reg., 1862	103	5-20 coup., 1867	109 3-16
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅞	10-40 reg.	104½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	109	6s Currency	100

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	102⅝	Illinois war loan	100⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99⅝	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	69¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	69¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅛
Kentucky 6s.	100	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53
Illinois C. bonds 1880	100½	Georgia 6s	80
Ill. reg., 1860	100½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	100½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	75⅝
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74⅝
Illinois 6s, c. 79 aft. 1865	100½	Missouri 6s	92¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100½	California 7s	133⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	10[illegible]½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	10[illegible]½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Irving	113
Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	129	East River	100
Union	122	Shoe and Leather	120
America	140	Corn Exchange	128
Phenix	106	St. Nicholas	110
Seventh Ward	112½	Marine	150
State of New-York	117	Atlantic	102
Commerce	123	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100¾
Ocean	106½	Fourth National	104¾
American Exchange	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81
Erie 1st M. Ex	104⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	94¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	[illegible]2	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	10[illegible]¾	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅝	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Harlem 1st M.	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	86½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	89	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97¾
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	105		

The Bankers' and Brokers' Association, Nos. 14 and 16 New-street, commenced operations to-day as a Loan and Trust Company, receiving money from bankers, brokers and others on call, and allowing interest on the same. It will be a depository for margins on brokers' contracts. The Association also proposes to receive and deliver Stocks and Government Bonds for the members of the two Boards at 10 cents ⅌ 100 shares (or $10,000 Bonds) each way. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000.

A telegram from Philadelphia to-day says that the Reading Railroad had a Coal Tonnage of 39,000 tons for Friday and Saturday, (two days,) equal to 117,000 tons for the week. The trade is active; Coal advancing in price, and the rates of transportation likely to be further advanced after Oct. 1.

The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee gives notice to the holders of the matured bonds of that State that the same may be exchanged for coupon bonds due Jan. 1, 1900, at the Fourth National Bank in this City.

The Fort Wayne Company have declared their usual quarterly Dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent., payable at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on 15th October.

The Sub-Treasury balance this evening is $92,391,884, on receipts to-day of $4,141,463, including $495,000 from Customs, and payments of $3,077,064.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 19, 1868:

Corn—Mary Eliza, Buffalo; James M. Bryant, Buffalo; A. W. Horton, Buffalo; C. H. Smith, Buffalo; C. H. Gage, Oswego; W. H. Hoyt, Buffalo; Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Buffalo; Jim Holmes, Buffalo; Rachel, Buffalo; James Bailey, Buffalo; Racer, Buffalo.

Wheat—Luan, Buffalo; Hattie White, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo; B. Diebolt, Buffalo; Alanson Morse, Buffalo; Acme, Buffalo; C. Downer, Oswego; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo; Helen Hosley, Buffalo; Fred Delano, Buffalo.

Oats—Mars, Buffalo; M. Harmon, Lockport; J. G. Freeman, Lockport; Hiram Griffin, Buffalo; Melissa, Buffalo; D. W. Lamereaux, Buffalo; J. C. Murphy, Buffalo.

Barley—John R. Noyes, Oswego; J. C. King, Montezuma; H. H. Smith, Oswego; Charles W. Candee, Oswego.

Rye—T. Kelsey, Buffalo.

Lumber—Mill Spring, Oswego; Eli Perry, Buffalo; Cornelia, Oswego; Great West, Buffalo; Robert W. Jourden, Buffalo; Hi & John, Buffalo; N. Hurtley, Oswego; Algerine, Buffalo; Bosina, Salina; S. P. Skinner, Tonawanda; Matt Roe, Oswego; State of Michigan, Oswego; Afton, Buffalo; J. C. Feltman, Boonville; A. Wooster, Oswego; Barney Bird, Buffalo.

Staves—Alfred Day, Buffalo; Daniel Scott, Buffalo.

Salt—Hank & Jammie, Syracuse; J. Harris, Syracuse.

Flour—E. S. Pardee, Phœnix.

Plaster—N. S. Mundy, Rome.

Flaxseed—Crawford, Oswego.

Coal—M. Bohan, Geneva.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND COUPON BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over ten per cent.; and, in the estimation of the Company, they are the cheapest first-class security offered in the market.

Pamphlets giving fuller information may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

900 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount, ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and, at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these Bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

$50,000.—WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of ROOT'S WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, in England and other European countries. Address JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	56	Barley, bushels	690
Flour, bbls	18,202	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	259
Wheat, bushels	54,550	Lard, pkgs	129
Corn, bushels	111,629	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	7,700	Whisky, bbls	451
Oats, bushels	71,427	Petroleum, bbls	170

ASHES—Have been inactive since our last, at $9 50 for Pots and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather light request at essentially unchanged prices, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14¾c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather moderate request to-day at steady prices; sales have been reported of 1,337 bales, all to spinners.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Middling, ⅌ lb	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	28	28¼	28½@29

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	4,085
Receipts preceding week	2,288
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	7,304
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	401,987
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	873
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	220,354
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	12,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	16,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	10,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	4,250
Exports, same time last year	3,900
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	32,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	77,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

In their last circular, Sept. 19, Messrs. NEILL BROS. give the following comparative exhibit of the

Proportions of Total Crop Received from Each District During the Three Seasons Stated.

	1860-1.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Total Crop	3,656,086	2,076,089	2,430,893
New Orleans	1,751,599 or 47¾ ⅌ c.	702,131 or 33¾ ⅌ c.	579,231 or 23¾ ⅌ c.
Alabama	546,794 or 15 ⅌ c.	239,516 or 11½ ⅌ c.	366,193 or 15 ⅌ c.
South Carolina	336,339 or 9¼ ⅌ c.	162,247 or 7¾ ⅌ c.	240,225 or 9⅞ ⅌ c.
Georgia	477,584 or 13 ⅌ c.	255,965 or 12⅜ ⅌ c.	495,015 or 20⅜ ⅌ c.
Florida	121,172 or 3⅜ ⅌ c.	58,349 or 2⅝ ⅌ c.	34,639 or 1⅜ ⅌ c.
Texas	144,747 or 4 ⅌ c.	185,919 or 8⅞ ⅌ c.	114,666 or 4¾ ⅌ c.
Other Places	277,851 or 7⅛ ⅌ c.	471,962 or 22¾ ⅌ c.	600,934 or 24⅛ ⅌ c.

And also tabular statement of the *Dates of bloom, frost, crops, &c., during the fourteen years stated.*

Date.	Bloom.	Frost.	First bales at New-Orleans.	Crop.
1849-50	June 13.	Nov. 3.	Aug. 7.	2,096,706
1850-1	June 27.	Oct. 26.	Aug. 11.	2,355,257
1851-2	June 15.	Dec. —.	July 25.	3,015,029
1852-3	June 24.	Dec. —.	Aug. 2.	3,262,882
1853-4	June 6.	Oct. 26.	Aug. 9.	2,930,027
1854-5	June 11.	Nov. 13.	July 25.	2,847,339
1855-6	June 14.	Oct. 25.	July 27.	3,527,845
1856-7	June 19.	Oct. 1.	July 15.	2,939,519
1857-8	June 23.	Nov. 20.	Aug. 15.	3,113,962
1858-9	June 2.	Nov. 8.	Aug. 5.	3,851,481
1859-60	May 26.	Oct. 30.	July 28.	4,675,770
1865-6	June 23.	Oct. 20.	Aug. 11.	2,214,476
1866-7	June 11.	Oct. 25.	Aug. 15.	2,076,089
1867-8	June 1.	Nov. 6.	Aug. 10.	2,430,893

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, but at less buoyant prices generally. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 75@$8 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 25@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 50
Extra State	7 75@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 25@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75@11 75
Extra Genesee	9 50@11 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 65@13 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand but at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50 for poor to fair, and $9 50@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $9@$11 25 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $6@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal is in fairly active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$6 25 for Western; $5 65@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, but irregular, and in the instances of other than choice lots, easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 53; Red and Amber Western at $2 15@$2 30; No. 1 Spring at $1 90@$1 91, the latter rate for part of a load; No. 2 Spring, inferior to prime, at $1 72@$1 80; No. 3 Spring at $1 65, and White California at $2 62½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted rather firmer but has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last, of 90,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 18 for unsound and damp; $1 18@$1 20 for sound new Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 25 for White and Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been decidedly more active, sales having been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels Western at $1 45@$1 50, including a small lot at $1 52 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 80 ⅌ bushel. Of Barley Malt, there were 2,500 bushels taken at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels new Southern and Western at 68c.@74c. ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Sept. 19, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	233,997	Barley, bushels	22,137
Corn, bushels	2,143,507	Malt, bushels	100,554
Oats, bushels	480,525	Peas, bushels	37,4[illegible]7
Rye	20,308		

HAY—North River bale is in light supply and good request at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive but steady, to-day. Including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, at uniform prices, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and less buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87; Resin at $2 62½@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive since our last, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 80c.@$1 02½; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, but at rather irregular rates, ranging from 15⅝c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $28 70@$29 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 75, cash; $28 75@$29 for Old Mess; $26 75@$26 87 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at, however, drooping prices. Sales equal to 385 packages, at 13½c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for smoked Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive at declining prices; sales 100 boxes at 14½c. for Cumberlands; 16½c. for Short Rib, ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet and less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19¾c.@20c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; sales were also made of 500 tierces Prime Steam, for forward delivery, including December, sellers' option, at 16c., and January 15½c., ⅌ lb. The Lard sold on Saturday for December delivery was also sold at 16c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quite dull at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet and heavy at $25@$30 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in very moderate demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	41 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	40 @42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	37 @38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	37 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been held decidedly more firmly, on an increasing business. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,375 hhds. Cuba, &c., from 10⅝c.@14½c., and 430 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 58,000 lbs. Tallow, part at 13½c.@14c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 19½c.@21½c., and 26,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull, and nominally unchanged in price to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 350 boxes Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, engagements unimportant.

DRY GOODS.

RETAIL TRADE.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Containing a Full Assortment of

PARIS SILKS, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, ROBES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

These goods have been recently selected in the most celebrated European Markets, expressly for

CITY RETAIL TRADE,

AND WILL BE SOLD

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

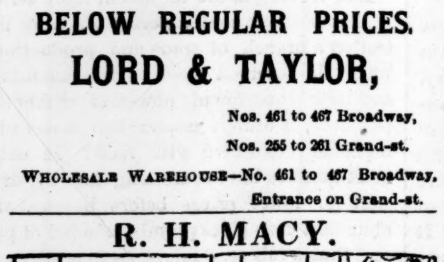
LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—No. 461 to 467 Broadway, Entrance on Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.



NOW OPENING.

Our Fall importation of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS, VELVET RUGS AND MATS. ALSO, AMERICAN CARPETS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. L. EDGERTON & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY. MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, COLORADO CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, PRINCESS CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, BIARRITZ, MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, BRUSSELS CORD, SECOND MOURNING GOODS IN POPLIN, VALENCIAS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS, &c., &c. All much below cost of importation.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE. ONE CASE OF COLORADO CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS WIDE $1 50 PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE $2 50; SUCH A BARGAIN IS SELDOM OFFERED. CALL EARLY. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE NO. 551 BROADWAY; OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

MILLINERY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. FALL MILLINERY GOODS. New PLUSHES, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REAL LACES, CORSETS, YANKEE NOTIONS, DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c., every day, from AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE, CHEAP. EDWD. RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Over ten thousand new hats and bonnets ready to-day, comprising all the fashionable shapes and materials, for the Fall season, at very low prices. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. OUR STOCK WILL REPAY AN EXAMINATION. We have cheap VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, BESIDES JOB LOTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM AUCTION, and the largest stock of FALL HATS and BONNETS in this City, without exception. We cut lengths at piece prices. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY. Mme. Galoupeau, late Mathilde & Co., No. 6 Brevoort-place (No. 53 East 10th-st.) near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Fall season, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

AT E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY—Will have their opening of Paris Millinery and English Round Hats, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24. E. MATHERS & CO. No. 891 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE. RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS, TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED, the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River. The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c. The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000 and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily. For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. where a map of the premises may be seen. NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 211 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire furniture contained in said house: Rosewood parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, elegant centre tables, lace and brocatel curtains, Turkish chairs and lounges, bookcases. Black walnut dining-room furniture; buffet, extension tables, arm chairs, French china dinner-sets. Rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites; fine hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, towels, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE OF 600 VILLA PLOTS, At Perth Amboy, N. J. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, Oct. 1, at 12 M., on the premises, about 1,200 LOTS, beautifully located within the city limits and an easy walk of the depot and steamboat landing. This property fronts on the Raritan River, and commands most magnificent views of Prince's Bay, the Narrows, Long Island, Staten Island and the Highlands of Nevesink. Terms of sale will be very easy. A special train will leave Jersey City on the morning of the sale, reaching Amboy in less than an hour, when a liberal collation will be served at the Brighton House. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, VILLA SITES IN "PAULDING PARK," IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION. Twenty valuable building sites and plots will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer. The property presents a magnificent view of the Hudson River; is surrounded by the elegant residences and improvements of the artists Bierstadt, Lennox, Merritt, Moller, Gurnee and others, "on the classic ground of America," and distant 25 miles from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10 A. M., at the private stable, rear of No. 8 5th-av., the private establishment of Jno. Taylor Johnston, Esq., consisting of 1 pair COACH HORSES. 1 LANDAU. 1 ROCKAWAY. 1 set DOUBLE HARNESS. The above were in use up to the time of departure of family for Europe. SALE PEREMPTORY.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, a large and valuable collection of MODERN OIL PAINTINGS by eminent European and American artists. The attention of lovers of the fine arts is particularly called to this sale. The paintings are all varied in subject, such as marines, choice cabinets, landscapes, religious and historial. They are now arranged for public exhibition until day of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. SALESROOMS NO. 101 LIBERTY-ST. WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSday, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, superb cabinet, household and office furniture, consisting in part of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c. Oil paintings, fancy goods, &c. Goods on exhibition Wednesday.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer. RARE GREEN-HOUSE, STOVE AND other choice Winter-blooming plants at auction on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st., at 11 A. M. A desirable collection of new and rare plants, in excellent condition, from Mr. George Such, South Amboy, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:
26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field cariages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal. T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, WHO HAS a good horse and light express wagon, or money enough to buy one, can have an opportunity to establish routes in this City and Brooklyn for the sale of a respectable and popular article of merchandise. For further particulars address BAWLDON & SHELDWIN, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for three days.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, that on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 10 Stanton-st., a special meeting will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, in accordance with the charter. Particular attendance is respectfully solicited. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. HALL, OF THIS CITY, WILL lead the daily prayer meeting at Canal-st. Church, No. 17 Greene-st., TO-DAY, at 12 M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches and is a good baker; the best of reference given. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., for two days. Also a chambermaid and laundress to assist in the fine washing; the best of reference from last employer.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family and take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; a family going South preferred, as she has lived South before; none but a first-class family need apply. Can be seen till suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do waiting or assist in chamberwork if required, in a private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; willing and obliging; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 604 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress: can use the sewing-machine; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen until suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up house and going to board. Call for two days at No. 16 Livingston-place, between East 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing, in a respectable private family; no other need call; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class waitress in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking either capacity; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing; also, a young girl who understands waiting or the care of children; can sew by hand or machine; both in one house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 51 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit: understands French cooking; no objections to assist in the washing. Can be seen for one day at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; private family preferred; good reference from last place, between three and four years. Can be seen for one day at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can do all kinds of embroidery; can be seen for three days. Call on first floor, back room, at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND PASTRY cook, a situation; understands soups, fish, game and desserts of all kinds; can furnish best of references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT chambermaid and plain sewing; understands dressmaking; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at 138th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., frame house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN LADIES' and gentlemen's washing; also would do families' washing; understands French fluting; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., between 20 and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 116 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid—is a very good hair dresser; understands dressmaking and millinery; is not willing to have any care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 12 Carmine-st. Ring the fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to make herself generally useful if required, but not in a menial way; is a Protestant. Apply at No. 343 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 425 3d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 422 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 221 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to work a Wheeler & Wilson's machine by day, week or month; would make herself otherwise useful. Apply at her employer's, No. 202 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting and finery, or cook in a private family. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist in washing, or chamberwork and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (PROTESTANT,) with the best City reference, a situation as cook, in a good private family. Call at No. 421 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 316 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; good references from last place. Apply at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, Protestant girl, as seamstress; is a good operator; no objection to see to grown children; has excellent City reference. Call at 365 6th-av.; ring middle bell.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to do the housework of a small family, or would care children or an invalid lady; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 304 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; reference from last place. Call at No. 342 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly and is highly recommended by former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 1 Mulligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid or waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 350 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has six years City reference. Call at No. 329 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or child's nurse; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IMMEDIately, for Newport; also three in the City; highest wages paid and all good girls suited immediately in excellent situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, and fine fluting; no objections to take care of children. Call at No. 830 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY French woman as first-class cook in a small private family; has good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 120 West 25th-st., in the store; City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 166 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation in the City or country as a first-class cook, and to wash and iron. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED FIRST-CLASS laundress, a situation in a private family; good references. Call at No. 18 Minetta-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESTAUrant or hotel by a first-class cook with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1[illegible]6 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Inquire in rear of No. 112 Clinton-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as children's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good plain seamstress; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 30½ West 13th-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing and nurse. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; or to wait on an invalid lady; competent in both capacities; best City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Welsh woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and is a good seamstress; best of City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged lady, a situation as housekeeper, or nurse to an invalid lady; could take charge of a house during the absence of the family abroad; best references furnished. Apply at No. 222 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse in a respectable private family; is kind and affectionate to children. Call for two days at No. 722 2d-av., corner of 39th-st., one pair of stairs up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid or to take care of children; is willing and obliging in every respect; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 437 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUStomed to the care of chambers a situation in a private family to do chamberwork; very high recommendations. Can be seen at No. 63 East 49th-st., President's house Columbia College, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has good references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; or will do general housework; in City or country; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing perfectly; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 226 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMIlies by the month, also a few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back. Call all week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; five years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 334 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or would attend to the care of children; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 487 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take in work; best of City references. Call at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference for ten years. Apply at No. 148 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewing. Call at No. 340 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON would like a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call or address E. W., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS laundress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 63 West 44th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience at home and abroad, would like to take charge of a house rented by one or two families and furnish them with board, or engage as housekeeper in a private family or hotel, or as traveling companion to a lady; best reference given and required. Inquire of Mr. HENDERSON, *Evening Post* Office, 41 Nassau-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., ARE wanted situations for a large number of first-class servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed. City and country.

AT LOUIS AND MRS. HANSEN'S NURSE Agency, No. 2[illegible]4 6th-st., near the Bowery, a large selection of respectable wet nurses want situations. Call from 10 to 4 P. M. daily.

MRS. WHITFIELD, NO. 404 6TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., supplies families in country and City with superior white and colored help.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German married man without family, who fully understands the business in all its branches, including hot-house grapes and green-house plants; the best of recommendations given. Address A. T. B., at No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A thoroughly competent man in any department of the business; advertiser is in the prime of life, able and willing to work, married, no children; reference first-class. Address ICASANDRIA, care of F. W. Woodward, office of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses: is a most competent groom, and good, steady driver; has four years' recommendation from his last place. Address E. L., at Mr. Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments. Apply or address D. S., for two days, at Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class coachman or coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; well acquainted with the City; best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, A situation in the country as coachman; is a careful driver and a good groom; understands plain gardening; would be generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; is a good groom and driver, and first-class vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful; is well recommended by last employer, who can be seen. Address T. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, &c., by a respectable single man: would assist in or take care of a small garden; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; nine years' excellent reference. Address W. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife (Americans,) the man as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL (PROTESTANT) gardener, 18 years' experience, with family, to engage with some good family, where his services will be appreciated: no small place accepted. Address C. H. J., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a young German single man; first-class gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; can furnish the best of reference. Address JOSEPH DUCKETT, No. 19 Centre-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, or coachman and groom; has the best City reference for capability, care, and management of horses, &c.; no objection to the country. Address W. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give ten years' City reference from some of the first families, in every respect. Address, for two days, A. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; has the best City reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply to W. E., No. 384 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; can take care of horses and drive very well; has a very good recommendation from his old master. Apply to PATRICK CASSERLY, No. 109 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF horses and to work on a gentleman's place; good groom and driver; good references. Address R. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG COLored man, a situation as waiter in a first-class private family. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or address J. S. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable married man; has the best of reference. Call or address JAMES DALY, No. 252 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a coachman's situation; prefer country; best reference from last employer. Address J. M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a coachman's situation; is able to milk and take charge of a small garden; good references. Address T. M., for two days, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, who understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of references. Address J. R., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; single, with three years' favorable reference. Address WAITER, at Phelan's, tailor, No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man that understands his business and has the best of City references. Address S. T., at the drug-store corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman; can give best of reference; last employer can be seen. Address T. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife to make themselves useful on a gentleman's place in either City or country; the man is a good groom and coachman, waiter man or carver; is a thorough, practical man and willing to make himself useful in any capacity where his services are required; the wife is a first-class cook, laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; the very best of reference and expectations moderate. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; is thoroughly competent to take charge of green-house and grapery, hot and cold; understands the propagation and management of green and hot house plants. Also, landscaping and laying out of new grounds; three years reference testifying to character and capability. Address J. J. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man a situation as coachman and groom, or would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young married man, an American, who is experienced in the care and driving of horses; can give good City or country reference from his last and present employer. Address J. P. WHITE, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or No. 119 West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener, and understands the care of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle and stock; wife as cook; is a good butter maker, and assist with washing if required. Address R. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married German, of long experience in this City; has the best of City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Wright's harness store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, No. 20 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; City or country; understands plain gardening, and is not afraid to work; best of reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant to obtain a situation as coachman and gardener; country preferred. Apply at No. 73 Nassau-st., F. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call or address at SANDKUHL'S, No. 136 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by a steady, sober man; best of references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COLORED man as porter in a store. Address S. N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A colored young man. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st.

A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes employment to take care of an invalid, and make himself useful in a small private family; best of reference given. Call at No. 874 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 2[illegible]; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY RESIDING permanently in the country, one hour from New-York, a Protestant girl as nurse for two young children, but willing to do anything required; preference given to English or American: one fond of the country and desiring a permanent home. Address for one week WEST SHORE, care C. H. Clark, Ocean Bank, New-York.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, TWO Protestant women, one for the kitchen, the other as waitress and chambermaid; satisfactory references necessary as to cleanliness and respectability of conduct. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER TWENTY in the jewelry and silverware business; must possess a fine address and good education; residence with parents preferred, and the highest testimonials to character required. Address, by letter only, STARR & MARCUS, No. 5,534 Post Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing: also, a woman as chambermaid, waitress and nurse; Scotch, English or German preferred. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PENN., or BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; must have the best of reference. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st., between the hours of 4 and 6.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress. Apply, with City references, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 118 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, (MARried,) who understands horses. Apply at No. 51 White-st., up stairs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, WITH reference, for general housework. Apply at No. 1,107 2d-av. for three days.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT salesmen in a first-class jewelry and fancy goods house. Address Box No. 466 City Post Office.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE MANHATtan Company Operative Relief Association. Apply at LATHAM, EMERY & CO.'S, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York City, between the hours of 11½ and 1 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., are wanted a large number of first-class servants, cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and girls for general housework.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOsiery house, about 16 years of age; salary first year $100. Address Post Office Box No. 1,067.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOLS AMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Established 1850. Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st. Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT G. W. SNEDEN AND CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces. RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, BRAUNSDORF & METZ, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale prices. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS. In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

JEROME PARK SALOONS. The saloons under the public stands at Jerome Park will be let for the sale of refreshments of all kinds during the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, which will commence on the 6th of October. Applications and bids will be received by the undersigned at Fordham until the 23d inst. The saloons can be seen at any time. C. WHEATLY, Superintendent.

FOR SALE. A choice cabinet collection of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ALL SHOULD CALL AND SEE THE new Porous Stone Filter Coffee-pot, for sale at No. 75 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, rear building. Samples sent C. O. D., or on receipt of $1 25. Agents wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms. ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A SMART, INTELLIGENT orphan boy, of excellent American parentage, aged 8 years; in a family of refinement; a very desirable child to educate; also a little girl of 3 years, who walks and talks. THE CHILDREN'S HOME, No. 12[illegible] Bleecker-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
"1868;" OR, THE BRIDE OF A POLITICIAN. Characters by Mr. W. H. Meeker, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. O. Maxwell, Mr. W. Hamblin, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Noemie and Mrs. Wilkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAIR PLAY and STRING OF PEARLS.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that the rising in Spain is supported by all parties. The Queen has returned to Madrid, and Gen. CONCHA has been summoned to the capital to form a new Cabinet. It is generally believed that the Queen will not abdicate.

A midnight telegram announces that a body of fourteen thousand rebels have gone to Valladoid to intercept the Queen, and prevent her entrance into Madrid.

The Chinese Embassy have arrived in London.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, is enthusiastically received wherever he makes his appearance in Germany. At Hamburg, yesterday, he made a speech, in which he said that he had the surest hope that peace would not be broken. Speaking of his recent speech at Kiel, he said that he intended in the words he used to give the strongest assurance of that hope, and he could not understand how opposite impressions could be derived from those words.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg, Sept. 9, and Southampton Sept. 11, reached this port yesterday evening.

CONGRESS.

In accordance with the resolution adopted previous to the adjournment of Congress in July, the Senate yesterday reassembled, a quorum being present. But two Democratic members were in their seats. Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution providing for a further recess to the 16th of October, and from that date to the first Monday in December, unless the presiding officers of the two Houses deem it advisable to reassemble on the 10th of November. After a brief recess, a joint resolution was received from the House providing for an adjournment of both Houses as above. Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution asking the House to inform the Senate whether a quorum of that body was present or not. After some debate the resolution was rejected, it being deemed discourteous to presume that the House would transact business without a quorum present. The House resolution was then concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution for a further recess, providing for another meeting on the 16th day of October next, and then, unless otherwise ordered, authorizing the Speaker and the President of the Senate to further adjourn the two Houses till the 10th of November, and from that day, in the same manner, till the regular session in December. The resolution was agreed to without a division. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the reasons why the Supervisors of the Internal Revenue, provided for in the law of the 28th of last July, have not been appointed, and also to ascertain whether or not, since the passage of the law, there has been any failure of any officer of the Government to administer the Internal Revenue laws properly, or any attempt from any source to improperly interfere with the prompt and efficient administration of such laws. Objection having been made, Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, which was lost, no quorum voting. He then withdrew his resolution. The resolution was subsequently offered again, and some difficulty encountered in getting a quorum to vote upon it, the Democratic members remaining silent. A call of the House was ordered, but the announcement that the Senate had concurred in the adjournment resolution restored order, and the House adjourned. Speaker COLFAX was congratulated personally by the members after adjournment upon the prospects of the political campaign. It is understood that the question of reassembling on the dates specified in the resolution is again left with Senator MORGAN and Gen. SCHENCK.

GENERAL.

A serious riot occurred at Camilla, Mitchell County, Ga., on Saturday last, in which Col. PIERCE, Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, was attacked and badly wounded, and several Republicans were killed. Col. PIERCE and Col. MURPHY, Republican Presidential electors, had gone to Camilla to speak, and the attempts of the rebels to prevent them from carrying out their object caused the riot.

The case of JOHN H. SURRATT, charged with being implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN, came up again yesterday in the Criminal Court, at Washington, before Judge WYLIE. SURRATT, who has been out on bail, appeared with his counsel. The District-Attorney desired to enter a *nolle prosequi* to the original indictment charging the accused with murder, and to enter at once upon the trial of the second indictment charging conspiracy. The Court allowed the motion for a *nolle prosequi*. The defence manifested surprise at the proceeding, and announced its readiness to proceed with the murder charge, but not with that of conspiracy. They asked a day's delay for the purpose of preparing for trial, stating that SURRATT's plea of not guilty would be withdrawn, and a more formal one entered. The Court granted the delay asked.

A portion of the large paper manufactory of E. W. BIRD & CO., in East Walpole, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $30,000; fully insured.

In a shooting affray on Friday, at Fayetteville, N. C., between ROBERT WINSHIP STEDMAN, and United States Deputy Marshal MORROW, both were killed.

A colored servant girl attempted to poison her employer, Mr. W. EDWIN SPRUANCE, of Wilmington, Del., a few days ago, by putting poison in the meat prepared for his supper. She confessed, but declared that she did the act at the instigation of a negro, who had had a difficulty with Mr. SPRUANCE a few days previous and was chastised pretty severely at the time. Both the girl and man were arrested and committed to jail.

The bark *Thomas Whitney* of Turks Island, Captain BUTTERFIELD, was run into by an unknown side-wheel steamer off Horton's Point, early on Sunday morning, while running on her course, with lights set, and look-out on deck. She was struck in the starboard hand, and her stern, bow-spirt, jibboon, and everything attached, were carried away. The steamer did not stop her headway until some distance off, when she waited for a few moments, but finally proceeded on her course without communicating with the bark. The latter put in at New-Haven for repairs.

The death of JAMES ROGERS, Esq., of Newcastle Hundred, Del., is announced. He was a prominent State politician. He served two or three terms as Attorney-General, and was a member of the Convention which formed the present Constitution of the State.

Mr. EDWARD MARSH, a member of the Freshman Class of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, was accidentally drowned on Saturday, while sailing in Shelburne Bay. He was a son of Mr. CHARLES P. MARSH, of Woodstock, Vt.

A collision occurred on Thursday morning between the schooner *Caleb H. Van Name*, from North Carolina, with naval stores for New-York, and the steamer *America*, at Philadelphia. The former was coming into the Breakwater at the time. She was so badly damaged that she soon sunk. Part of her deck load was all of her cargo saved. The crew saved themselves, but lost most of their clothing. The *America* was uninjured.

The official announcement of the appointment of Sir JOHN YOUNG as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada has been made. He is expected in Ottowa in November.

The House of Representatives of Nova Scotia, on Saturday, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country, and the Speaker, leaving his chair, made a strong speech against Confederation.

Rev. W. H. GREEN, now in jail under a sentence of death for poisoning his wife, has been granted a new trial by the Superior Court of Connecticut, on the ground of the discovery of new evidence.

The extensive works of the Trenton Iron Company have been sold to the Erie Railroad Company. The buildings are to be torn down and the machinery removed to the line of the Erie Road early in April next.

A special dispatch from Washington states that Capt. BROWN, U. S. N., who was detailed to carry the rebel ram *Stonewall* to the Japanese Government, to whom she has been sold by the United States, is still in command, and although he flies the American flag at the mast-head, he repudiates any authority of the United States over her, and will hold her against all the Powers combined, if necessary, until he turns her over to the Japanese Government, in whose employment he now is. The impression is that the civil war in Japan will soon close, when the *Stonewall* will be delivered to the winning party.

Sheriff LAUGHTON, of Rockland, Me., who has been missing for several days, has been heard from. It is supposed that he is suffering from mental derangement.

In the Alabama Legislature a resolution was adopted asking the President to send troops to that State to aid in preserving the peace.

Mr. GEORGE NEUDECKER, who was recently arrested on the charge of fraudulently obtaining $3,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., by drawing a draft on L. H. NEUDECKER & Co., of New-York, was examined before the Mayor of Richmond on Saturday, and honorably acquitted, there being no testimony to prove that he had been guilty of any criminal intent.

Mr. FRANCIS CLINTON, a prominent city politician of Philadelphia, died on Friday of apoplexy.

A man named JOHN BURN, accidently shot himself through the heart on Saturday at Heiss' Mill, Philadelphia, while playing with a loaded pistol.

A boiler explosion occurred in the foundry of MURRAY & ANDERSON, in London, Canada, yesterday, and one man was killed, and two others were seriously wounded.

A young man named CHARLES ESDRESS, while at work in the Lincoln Woolen Mills, Lincoln, Ill., recently, was caught by the belt in the first story of the mill and carried violently upward and over a pully back to the floor. One arm and leg were broken, and his entire body was badly mutilated. He expired in a few moments.

OBED GOODWIN, who some time ago shot and killed Mr. ROBERT B. WADE, near Huntsville, Ala., has been arrested by the party who have been hunting for him since the murder. His examination recently took place at Huntsville, and he is now in jail.

The second annual session of the National Labor Union began yesterday, at Germania Hall, in the Bowery, and will continue throughout this week, from 9 until 5 each day. It was very well attended by numerous delegates from the labor unions of this and other States, including those of this City.

The Workingwomen's Association No. 1, held its second meeting last evening at the rooms of the *Revolution* newspaper. Many interesting facts were given regarding the wages of women and their relative capacity, as laborers, to men. A resolution was passed to form a coöperative society of female printers.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have rejected the bid of Messrs. CARPENTER, ODIORNE & GARDNER, for the contract for the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, they having failed to comply with the conditions required.

The schooner *Resolute*, from Belleville, Ontario, for Oswego, was sunk in attempting to enter the harbor of the latter place yesterday. The crew were saved.

A small skiff, loaded with fruit, was upset in the bay at Toledo on Saturday, and two men were drowned. These were LAWRENCE MAGUIRE and his son MICHAEL. A third person, JOHN MAGUIRE, another son of LAWRENCE, was saved.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at the hall corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue last evening. Speeches were made by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Rev. Mr. KING, CHARLES S. SPENCER and others.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to extend a public welcome to Gen. McCLELLAN on his arrival here; also a resolution to appropriate the offices now occupied by the County Clerk to the use of the Law Institute Library; also a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue $40,000 of public market stock.

The master masons held a regular meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, and received reports of an encouraging nature from special committees.

The Constitutional Union Association of Brooklyn held a ratification meeting in that city last evening, which was addressed by Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, Mayor HOFFMAN and ALLEN C. BEACH, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Over 2,000 people were in attendance.

Cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. Business was moderately active in Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were generally easier to buy. Corn, Oats and Rye firmer. Provisions were dull and drooping. Sugars in lively request. Freights less active.

The prices of beef cattle are well maintained. The quality of the offerings yesterday was much superior to the cattle of last week, while sales were quicker and prices favored sellers. Our quotations are not materially different from the market of last week. Most of the sales were made at prices between 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. A small number were sold for 17c. Should there be heavy receipts, prices may drop a penny or more from the present quotations. Trade in milch cows and calves continues steady at former quotations. Calves are sold from 8c. to 12c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Very few brought more than 10c. yesterday. There is more firmness in the sheep market. A few selected lots were sold for 7c. ℔ lb., gross weight. But most of the droves were worked off at about 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. Lambs sell for 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. There is a downward tendency in the prices of swine. The market has been uncertain during the past week. Yesterday it was less active than usual. Such swine as were received were sold for 10c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few might have been sold for 10¼c. ℔ lb., while many rough lots were taken at 9⅞c.

Promises and Performances.

The action of the Georgia Legislature in relation to colored citizens explodes the pretences by which the Southern Democrats have hoped to secure the colored vote. They claim to be the negro's best friends. They profess a willingness to give all essential guarantees for the protection of his rights and interests. They declare that if he will vote the Democratic ticket he shall be protected by that party in the enjoyment of all civil rights. They object to his being considered eligible to political position, and to the privilege of voting, but, with these exceptions, they affect a readiness to concede all that is involved in the altered status of the race.

These professions henceforward become a hollow mockery. The Georgia Democracy have belied them all. Their appeal to the old slave code indicates the standard by which they are prepared to measure the rights of the freedman. The obvious intent and scope of the new Constitution are as nothing compared with enactments passed in the days of slavery. The result is, that wherever a peg can be found on which to hang a doubt, the interpretation of the Constitution is made subject to the provisions of statutes, which, in their bearing upon color, are abrogated by the Fourteenth Amendment and by the new organic law of the State. The slave code, in fact, is recognized as the supreme law in all cases not otherwise specifically covered by the Constitution. And as that instrument nowhere mentions color, but everywhere speaks of citizens only, it is easy to discover the point to which the recent proceedings of the Legislature tend. At first, they were limited to a declaration of ineligibility to seats in the Legislature. Encouraged by the success of that effort, the House has extended ineligibility to the jury-box. On the same ground, and with precisely as much reason, we may look for its application to the franchise so soon as the freedmen evince a decided preference for the Republican candidates. The right of the colored citizen of Georgia to the suffrage rests on the same foundation as that on which he has been deemed entitled to office. The Constitution is not more explicit in one case than in the other. And since the slave code has been revived, and is regarded by the Democrats as the superior law in all that concerns the freedmen, we may be sure that its operation will be enlarged whenever the chief actors conclude that it may be done with impunity. What has already been achieved is experimental merely. The final result is contingent upon the verdict of the country in November, and upon the manner in which Congress treats the fraud by which Georgia has regained the prerogatives of a State.

The proposed exclusion of the freedman from the jury-box reveals more plainly than the expulsion of the colored members from the Legislature, the animus and aim of the Southern Democracy. Denial of eligibility to political station, in the circumstances of Georgia, is an outrage of which at its earliest convenience Congress must take cognizance; but its bearing upon the security and well-being of the colored people is trivial compared with the movement to deny them equal protection in the administration of the laws. Take from them the privilege of sharing with the whites the duties of jurors, and from that moment they will become helpless dependents upon the caprice of those who would fain reduce them to bondage. To say that they shall not be permitted to assist in adjudicating upon cases in which their own race may be most deeply interested, is to declare that they shall have no protection against violence and wrong. The black man is to be tried by whites for any offence with which he may be charged; but in determining the guilt or innocence of white men arraigned for the robbery or murder of blacks, they are to have no voice. If this purpose be fulfilled, as doubtless it will be, the atrocities which rebel whites are perpetrating upon freedmen and their families will go unpunished. And in this circumstance we have the best possible illustration of Democratic insincerity in regard to the colored people.

Upon this point, however, fresh evidence is not needed. It is not necessary to wait until the Southern supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR regain power, before passing judgment on the pretences by which they hope to control the colored vote. We have but to turn back to the very recent period when, under Mr. JOHNSON's plan of reconstruction, the rebel element was in possession of the State Legislatures. Emancipation was even then an accomplished fact. And yet black codes were enacted as cruel, as unjust, and in all respects as infamous as those which disgraced the days before the war. In South Carolina, for example, the law uniformly discriminated against color. Colored children were denied education; colored criminals suffered severer punishment than whites, guilty of the same crime; some acts which were treated as offences when performed by blacks were passed over when committed by whites; even the freedom of industry and trade was made contingent upon white favor. Nothing like equality existed in anything. And this state of things was enacted, as we have said, in 1865-66, by the Legislature as reconstructed by Mr. JOHNSON.

In Mississippi, again, Johnsonized reconstruction resulted in the imposition of a poll-tax exclusively on the blacks, with a sort of peonage as the penalty of non-payment. The whole machinery of law was employed to realize the substantial conditions of slavery without its name.

We might enumerate instances akin to these derived from the recent history of other Southern States. But details are unnecessary. The essential fact, that wherever the rebel element has acquired power it has attempted, as far as possible, to nullify emancipation, is unhappily too notorious to require further proof.

When, therefore, Democratic orators expatiate on the disposition of their Southern allies to deal justly and humanely with the freedmen, they presume upon the popular forgetfulness of measures enacted, and infamies perpetrated during the period which elapsed between the close of the war and the inauguration of the Congressional policy. That period sufficed to demonstrate the hopelessness of the freedman's condition if left to the care of rebel lawgivers. It was not until Mr. JOHNSON's plan was superseded, and the authority of Congress was exerted, that an end was put to black codes and the outrages perpetrated under them. These will be remembered as the performances of the Southern Democrats, and by them it is fair to judge of the promises with which they now seek to regain authority. With a record so heartless, it seems scarcely possible for them to mislead colored voters. It remains only for the State Governments, with such national help as may be requisite, to restrain the contemplated efforts for effecting, by terror and coercion, what empty promises must fail to produce.

Congress Yesterday.

Congress has fulfilled public expectation by limiting the labor of the extra session, yesterday, to making provision for a reassembling on the 16th of October, if events shall then render legislation expedient. Informal conferences seem to have satisfied the Senators and Representatives that no occasion now exists for further measures, and they wisely abstained from attempting anything which might have led to debate and delays. The requirements of the canvass are too urgent to allow of work at Washington not imperatively called for in the general interest; and we take the prompt passage of a resolution for adjournment as evidence at once of forbearance and wisdom.

By this step Congress retains control of the situation, so far as it may be affected by developments in the South or by the conduct of the President. The knowledge that it is in the power of the majority, by assembling in October, to meet whatever exigencies may arise, will undoubtedly restrain the Southern malcontents, and stimulate the President to a prompt and effective performance of his duty. This has been, by anticipation, the effect of yesterday's meeting, and it will not be lessened during the next month. With the power of Congress available, the South is not absolutely at the mercy of rebel organizations, nor are its Governments entirely dependent upon the good faith and good will of Mr. JOHNSON. This is a benefit not dearly purchased by the proceedings of yesterday.

The Attractions of the South.

No man who has traveled through the Southern States of this Union—and especially the great belt stretching from the Potomac by Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery and Jackson, onward to the Mississippi—will be unwilling to admit that he has passed over a region of country whose natural attractions and charms could not be surpassed in any part of the world.

Whether the traveler be enamored of a soft, genial and equable climate—of a region that lies high and dry, and is exceedingly healthy—of fruit trees and forest trees, plants and flowers, rich, varied and perennial—of a soil that is fertile in the highest degree, and productive of the greatest diversity of useful, wholesome and profitable articles of consumption and commerce,—he will admit that in no respect could even his imagination rise higher than the actual facts that have come under his experience and observation.

Yet the whole of this supremely attractive region of country is merely settled by a thinly-scattered population of whites and blacks.

Until the present time it could not be otherwise.

It has been in the possession and under the control of great landholders, owning great herds of slaves, supplemented by their dependents, and by those who ministered to their necessities, and by those who were the agents for transacting their business with the world. The men who might desire to settle as freeholders of the soil were repelled;—the classes who might seek to build up manufacturing and industrial activities found it impossible under the existing tenure of land and labor;—the free-handed, independent emigrants who were ready to move southward, as they have moved westward, by the million, learned that they were practically debarred from entering the most inviting region of the globe by obstructions of law, custom, society, industry and opinion, that neither perseverance nor energy could surmount.

This state of things is all changed now—or, at all events, is all open to be changed by the powers that have heretofore been compelled to recoil before it.

Those who have heretofore been the great landholders of the South have been reduced in such a way that they can neither hold or cultivate the soil, nor make it in any way available or profitable; and they are everywhere willing and anxious to dispose of it on conditions that are neither hard nor troublesome. Their slaves are gone; their agencies of productive industry have passed out of their control; their inducements to continue their peculiar mode of life, of other times, have gone with the "peculiar institution" on which they were based. They have found that, with the downfall of the "patriarchal" social order which they formerly possessed, all possibility of maintaining patriarchal or aristocratic pretensions of any kind have disappeared. And as old things have passed away without their consent, they are preparing to accept as best they may the new things that are destined to replace the old. In brief, and in plain English, the vast unoccupied surfaces of the Southern States are open for settlement. Land, by freehold, can be obtained in abundance, and there is no obstacle, in law or public economy, to hinder its possessor in the enjoyment of the attractions that nature has lavished upon the "Sunny South."

So far as people may find, or fancy, any disadvantage in local custom, social sentiment, or public opinion—these will not count much, or stand long, before the volumes of immigration that must soon sweep over these inviting regions.

Since the occurrence of the radical changes in the South that were brought about by the war—since the disappearance of slavery, slave-labor, slavery-customs, and slavery necessities and conditions—since the arrival of the time which furnished opportunity for emigration, settlement and free-labor, there has been no such emigration to the Southern States as was looked for three years ago. It was thought that great numbers of our soldiers would settle there,—that crowds of Northerners would go down "prospecting" and building up towns, and that hordes of foreign immigrants would push forward and take possession of the new world that was open to them. It was thought that the culture of cotton and the other profitable Southern staples, as well as corn and wheat and the other cereals, not to speak of the introduction of manufacturing industries, would at once attract myriads of people, who, seeing their chances, would be in haste to embrace them. But these ideas have not been realized. In truth, the universal prostration that was visible in the South at the close of the war, and the impression since then that life, property and society would be unsafe until the political relations of the rebel States were properly established, have been sufficient to deter settlers from going forward in any perceptible numbers. It must be remembered, also, that it takes time to turn a current of immigration in any given direction. The volume that is now moving westward, is, in great measure, the result of lesser movements during the previous twenty years. And, though the attractions in the South were ten times what they are, it would take some years to direct thitherward a movement of any important magnitude.

Into all the grand region of country, however, of which we spoke at the opening of this article, *prospecters* and settlers have adventured themselves, and have begun to send abroad accounts of the outlook of affairs.

We give place elsewhere to an account of life and industry in the South, written by a Northern gentleman who has lately become a landholder and resident in South Carolina. Nothing certainly could be more attractive than the description he has given of the district of country in which he has located himself. We know very well that no more inviting region could be chosen than the one of which he writes. In no respect could the middle parts of the Palmetto State be surpassed. And yet they can be equaled in almost any part of the high belt that lies midway between the mountains and the sea.

The writer of the letter finds that all the social and political conditions are as favorble as could be expected, and much more favorable than is generally represented. As for the soil and its fertility, as for the variety and value of its products, as for the opportunities that are furnished, we must refer to the interesting details given in the letter itself.

We believe that if the Southern States are secured to peace, order and freedom by the election of Gen. GRANT, we shall next year, and in years following, see a vastly increased emigration of active, industrious and intelligent white men to the South. And we believe that the South will then rise to a condition of prosperity, wealth and power that it could never have known under its old institutions.

"Good Harvests a Danger."

Our weekly contemporary, the *Nation*, has the rare merit, in its financial articles, of discussing questions of political economy with thoughtfulness and impartiality. Its views may have been generally somewhat too *bearish* or depressed in relation to our financial future, but the warnings have often been timely and wise. Its last thesis, however, that the abundant crops of the present year must produce "a general diminution of prosperity," and that "the more articles there are of which the crops are abundant at the same time, the more branches of trade there will be that suffer from depression and unprofitableness," will hardly in our judgment, hold water, either as a matter of practical experience or as a law of the science of national "housekeeping."

The mistake of the writer, we believe, has arisen from an ordinary error of City financial writers, who judge of the prosperity of the whole body of consumers from the condition of exchangers or brokers, and also from an old mistake of economists, that there can be a glut of all commodities. The text of the argument of the *Nation* is taken from the following passage in the last *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, of this City:

"The cotton market has been excited and unsettled all the week, and prices at the close are three cents lower than last week, owing to better reports of the crop, liberal receipts, large offerings, and considerable sales for future delivery below previous rates. * * * Planters send peremptory orders to sell, while spinners are looking for lower prices, and have made only limited purchases. * * * The fall in cotton has had the effect of unsettling prices of cotton goods, and the more willing the jobbers showed themselves to meet the views of their customers, the more cautious buyers became. * * * The discounting of the cotton crop may lead to continued inactivity, and standard goods have been reduced one cent without leading to an increase of transactions; but the stocks must be cleared out, and the customary measures will be taken to attract trade."

From this, in steps which need not be repeated, the writer argues the diminished purchasing power of "the cotton merchant, the dry goods dealer, the manufacturer, the mill-hand, and all dependent upon these," as well as the planter, and their lessened prosperity, in consequence of the abundant cotton crop.

The same effects, he urges, will be produced upon other classes by abundant crops of other articles, so that the more abundant harvests there are, the more people will suffer from lessened means and business. And, as "scarcely ever have so many different crops been produced in great abundance as have been this year, so scarcely ever has so great a depression in trade been witnessed as this year will witness."

"An increasing dullness in trade, a steady decline in the prices of merchandise, a general unprofitableness in business, great inactivity in the money market, diminishing investment demand for railroad securities and decline in their value, serious losses to merchants, banks and other financial institutions—such is our forecast of the immediate future of business, based upon the reported abundance of our principal crops."

An obvious reply to this dreadful view of the effect of good harvests would be a *reductio ad absurdum*. If the greater the harvests the less the wealth and consequent prosperity, our shortest road to poverty would be through an overflowing abundance of all crops, or, if the less the harvest the greater the prosperity, an entire destruction of all productions of the soil would place us in the highest financial condition.

But, looking at the argument more seriously, has not our contemporary taken for illustration a branch of trade and production in which the reserved stock of the community, and their consequent power of withholding purchase, is always greater than in any of the branches connected with food? In cotton, most families have something laid by, or can wait for lower prices before buying, if an abundant crop gives promise of a fall of price, and thus a full crop might temporarily cause a slackening of purchasing and manufacturing, and so an apparent diminution of prosperity; but even this would be speedily balanced in the manner we shall presently show. With food, however, it is different. The products of the soil must, in general, be constantly turned into new "force" or labor by consumption. No great reserve of these can be held by consumers, nor can the latter wait long before purchasing.

The mode in which a law of national "housekeeping" acts, is best seen by the simplest instances. An abundant harvest may work thus: A clerk in New-York has barely lived on a salary of $1,200, of which some $600 were spent for the food of his family. A plentiful harvest in the West enables him this coming year to purchase his food for 33 per cent. less, or $400. His purchasing power is now increased by $200, which he either uses to buy other commodities, (thus adding to business,) or he lays by in the savings bank, where it goes into the production of the country. The farmer in Illinois, who produced his food, probably gets as much for a large crop on the whole as for a small one, while his purchasing power is increased in the following manner: The shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., having a third less expense for food, make shoes cheaper; the mill-owners of New-England, who feed their hands, at once find one heavy portion of their expenses diminished by one-third, and can thus manufacture cheaper woolens or cottons, or the operatives, competing closely for labor, and discovering that they can live much cheaper, accept lower wages; the machine manufacturers in New-York, where labor is in excess, can lower wages with lower food, and thus produce cheaper farm-machines; or if, owing to trades unions and combinations of laborers, this did not take place at once, it would gradually. All the exchangers, forwarders, brokers, middlemen and merchants, finding one portion of their expenses so much lessened, are enabled to lower their rates after a time, and are compelled to by competition, so that after a few months the Illinois farmer, who, perhaps, has received for a large crop only the same money-profit which he obtained from a small one, does receive more shoes, or woolen garments, or carpets, or cottons, or furniture, or farm-machines, or imported stores and luxuries, or books and means of education, for the same money.

The wealth of each person is in the number of commodities he can obtain in exchange for his own production, and the price he gets in money is often no measure of his profits by the exchange.

Abundant crops mean thus an increased purchasing power of all consumers, and ultimately of producers, and therefore increased business and prosperity. There cannot be a glut of all commodities, because people only produce some commodities for the sake of others, and they will cease to produce when there is no object in exchanging. There cannot be a glut of food or crops, because all production rests upon it, and producer and consumer are alike benefited by it. The only evil which may sometimes result from an abundant harvest is a temporary depression of the class of forwarders, speculators and middlemen, which is a very slight calamity indeed.

There may be signs, as the *Nation* indicates, of a business depression, but this will result from the uncertainty and speculation attendant on our present monetary standard, and will be delayed rather than hastened by the good harvests, which are a subject of such gloom to our contemporary.

MINOR TOPICS.

We second the *Tribune's* suggestion for the appointment by Congress of a Committee to investigate the abuses in the Internal Revenue system. They are enormous and flagrant, and their effect in depleting the Treasury as well as in demoralizing and corrupting the political and moral sentiment of the nation, is so important as to challenge attention and demand action. But the Committee should be of the highest possible character. None but able, honest and experienced men should be put upon it, and they should prosecute their labors with exclusive reference to the good of the Department, and without regard to the partisan results that might follow.

Nothing has given more satisfaction to all who know how much a good cab-system contributes to the comfort of City life, than the appearance in various parts of the City of small one-horse cabs. They have become quite numerous, though not yet sufficiently so to supply the demand. The vehicles are generally neat, clean and comfortable: the horses are good, and the drivers, as a general thing, are civil and respectful. Whether the system has been introduced by a company, or whether the cabs are individual property, we are not aware; but there can be no doubt that it is the beginning of a great, and greatly needed, reform. But why is it that none of these cabs are ever found at any of the railway stations, or at the docks on the arrival of ocean and other steamers? These are the places where they would be especially useful:—yet not one of them can ever be found there.

In the talk which one of our Western correspondents had with Gen. GRANT's father, a few days ago, the old gentleman spoke of one trait of his son's administrative genius which is of the highest importance, in view of the financial state of the country. He alluded to Gen. GRANT's financial genius as displayed in the extraordinary economy of his military administration of his campaigns. In striking language he said:

"Why, just look at Gen. GRANT's campaigns. *Don't they show great financial abilities? Who ever heard of such results at so small an expense?* ROSECRANS stopped in front of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga six months, while millions of dollars were wasted. MCCLELLAN spent untold sums in the Virginia swamps. But ULYSSES was always ready to 'move upon the enemy's works.' If you will look into the matter, you will see the Vicksburg campaign was the only expensive one he conducted."

We remember that, during the war, we took frequent occasion to eulogize Gen. GRANT concerning this very matter. On taking charge of an army, or a division of an army, or in taking control of military operations in any given region of country, he at once dispensed with three-quarters of the paraphernalia, and the cumbrous and expensive machinery of transportation, supply and armament, which were found necessary by other commanders. In this way he saved hundreds of millions of dollars to the country. We have not the slightest doubt that he will apply the same effective genius to the civil economies and expenditures of the Government as soon as he becomes President.

The violent action of the Democratic Party in Georgia, in expelling all colored members of the Legislature, and in declaring colored men ineligible to office, solely and exclusively by reason of their color, is leading to its natural result—a conflict of races. The colored citizens of the State have called a State Convention to deliberate on their condition,—very justly saying that their personal liberty is no longer secure if their political rights may thus be torn from them. The Convention is to meet in Macon on the first Tuesday in October, and the colored people in all parts of the State are called on to send delegates. An organization of the negroes as a separate class is to be deprecated; but the action of the Democracy has left them no alternative.

For twenty years or so the citizens of New-York have been complaining of the condition of their public markets—of Washington Market, especially—and it is high time something should be done in the way of remedy. Gen. VIELE's suggestion about raising a new building over the roof of the latter market, while the business below went on as usual, till the completion of the new frame, is as good probably as any other. As for Fulton Market, it should be "reformed altogether"—that is, removed. It almost blocks up the way, at Fulton Ferry, where, in a few years, the crowded movement of people will be enormous and full of peril. At present it is a "passage of arms"—to say nothing of legs—to force a way through the rush of cars and wagons on South-street. On the place of such a confluence and vomitory as Fulton Ferry, there should be a large open space to allow for an inward sweep of the rails, and for a range of stone guards within which passengers may pause to take breath, for the concluding race across.

The Democrats talk about carrying the State of New-York just as glibly as though they had not failed to carry it at every one of the three Presidential elections that have occurred during the last twelve years. They talk about it as glibly as though our Governor, our two Senators, and a majority of our Representatives in Congress were Democratic instead of Republican. They forget that New-York State is largely Republican on any straight and fair issue.

If, as Dr. WARD and others assert, in letters addressed to us, good is being done to the wretched people of Water-street by the "religious movement" in which they are concerned, we say emphatically and earnestly, let it go on. All good men are anxious for any change that will result in the conversion of sinners. But, for the sake of religion, and truth and honesty, we hope there will be no more of such misrepresentations about the revival and its subjects as have been published within the last few weeks.

Nearly all the members of Congress from Massachusetts are to be renominated for another term—and, of course, those renominated will be reelected. HOOPER, BANKS, BOUTWELL, DAWES, WASHBURN, are sure of reelection; Gen. BUTLER's place is contested by Gen. SCHOULER; different persons are spoken of as the successor of Mr. ELIOT; and another candidate will appear in the district now represented by Mr. BALDWIN. By keeping public functionaries so long in their places, Massachusetts secures experience and legislative knowledge in her representatives and officers.

The terrible accident on the —— Railroad, which we expect soon to be compelled to chronicle, will doubtless be owing to the contraction of the rails by the frost, or to the displacing of a rail, or to a broken rail, or to something of the kind. Whether the dead and wounded will amount to ten, or ten times ten, cannot yet be told; but that there will be shocking scenes of mangling and death, there can be no doubt.

One of our Western correspondents has had a "talk" with the father of Gen. GRANT at Covington, Ky., and in other columns will be found the old gentleman's views upon the political aspects of the times, the prospects of the Presidency, and his son's genius and character. He feels perfectly assured of the election of ULYSSES.

The war against Paraguay has already cost Brazil over $200,000,000 in gold. The people, however, submit quietly to heavy taxation, and Brazilian credit stands so high in the European markets that abundance of means can be obtained on good terms.

We observe that the widow of JAMES MCGEE, who was drowned while attempting to save the lives of the women and children in the Fifth-avenue Pond, Brooklyn, a short time ago, now asks for help from the city authorities, in an humbly-worded petition. She is left the sole provider of three children, and since her husband's death has been again the victim of calamity. The flood of 3d of September has left the house untenantable which her husband had built upon the margin of the pond. The matter of her relief has been referred to the Law Committee of the Common Council, with whom, we hope, the claim of this unfortunate and of her fatherless children will receive a generous consideration.

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A grand Republican rally for GRANT and COLFAX will take place this evening, under the auspices of the Republican Union General Committee, at Cooper Institute. All the Union associations of the City and vicinity have been invited to attend, and it will probably be one of the largest gatherings of the campaign. Among the gentlemen who have been invited to speak in the Hall and from stands outside are Hon. EDWIN STANTON, Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Gen. SICKLES, Gen. J. B. MCKEAN and others.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JAMES S. JOHNSTON, for many years connected with the business department of the *Evening Post*, has purchased an interest in the *Evening Mail*. He will immediately assume the duties of publisher, the editorial management of the paper remaining as heretofore in the hands of Mr. CHAS. H. SWEETZER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

A production entitled "1868; or, The Politician's Bride," was acted at this house last evening, by a company gathered expressly for the purpose. It is difficult to decide, after seeing the piece, whether the whole affair is to be considered as a huge practical joke, to test the limit of patience possessed by a New-York audience, or an ingenius political lampoon. If the former, it was a decided success. Popular patience gave out long before the play last evening; the audience surrendered in battalions, and marched, crestfallen and conquered, away from the scene of ordeal, act after act. A Mr. GEORGE MARLOW is announced as the author and manager. It is a fortunate thing for Mr. MARLOW that his worldly condition permitted him the business of management, as "1868" might not have reached the footlights until 1968. The gentleman probably depended for the success of his play on that political antagonism which is supposed to obtain in otherwise lamblike breasts during a Presidential campaign; the reception which his piece met last night from the exceedingly good-tempered audience that listened and yawned and departed noiselessly, proved that he misjudged his host. The piece possesses no dramatic merit whatever to recommend it, and the primary art of construction, which demands that a drama must possess either a pathetic or a sensational interest, is quite ignored. The plot of this piece we remember in one of BENEDIX's German farces. A young politician is the opposition candidate to the father of the damsel he loves. During the struggle the father separates the lovers, when his opponent wins; he blesses them and consents to the union. The dialogue of "1868," however, is decidedly not Mr. BENEDIX's. It was vulgar and personal, distasteful alike to either of the political parties whose applause was sought in each alternative speech, and wholly offensive to the disinterested listener. The actors who took part in the piece are to be pitied; their task was an ungrateful one. The best elocution could not make such stupid talk interesting, and some earnest acting was quite thrown away upon such a *dramatis personæ*. It is almost a cruelty to specify the histrionic victims; but Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. S. W. ASHLEY, Mr. BOYD, Mrs. WILKINS and Miss HENRIETTA IRVING struggled hard with their fate, and made a bold dash for life. *Requiescat in pace.*

Wood's Museum.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appeared here last night as *Fanchon*. It is her happiest *rôle*, and the large audience that enjoyed the performance attested that it has lost none of its popularity by frequent repetition. The characteristic sketch of *Dame Barbeaud* has not been so well played as it was by Miss MARY WELLS last night since that very hearty actress acted it at Niblo's Garden four years ago. Mr. J. W. COLLIER made the same excellent *Landry* as in past performances. "Fanchon" is to be repeated all the week. On Friday Miss MITCHELL has her benefit; on Saturday her engagement ends.

JESSIE R. GRANT.

Interview with the Father of Gen. Grant—His Home, its Inmates and Surroundings—His Views on the Political Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COVINGTON, KY., Monday, Sept. 14, 1868.

The aphorism is doubtless of universal application, found in the saying, there's a divinity which shapes our ends rough hew them as we may. We are creatures of circumstance, and led by some sweetly soothing siren voice, still and small. We wander through much of our lives without exact purpose, yet having purpose. Was it BYRON who sang

"Men are the sport of circumstances, when Circumstances seem the sport of men?"

At any rate, a happy impulse led me to-night into the peaceful dwelling and pleasant presence of the aged father of the coming man—Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. Just as the omnipresent watcher of the night "drew a curtain o'er the earth and pinned it with a star," and twilight's shadows chased the sun's lingering rays away, I was politely shown by an affable daughter—a blonde of prepossessing appearance—to an aged gentleman of fine personal presence—the

FATHER OF THE GREAT CAPTAIN.

JESSE R. GRANT is not unknown to fame. Upon meeting him I expressed my surprise at finding so aged a gentleman.

"It takes a pretty old man to have such a big boy," said he, jocularly.

His witty reply was exceedingly *apropos*. It does require an old man to have as great a boy. Ordinary men do not supply the world with such sons. There before me stood the father of the greatest military leader since the days of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—this shown by absolute trial. And if indications are anything, a statesman equal to the "Little Corporal."

Mr. GRANT is Postmaster of this little city. How does he look? I am fatigued to-night from traveling and cannot promise a penogram worthy of my steel (pen,) but can shadow forth the outlines of this remarkable father of a more remarkable son.

In the first place he is large and fully developed, finely preserved in all the physical essentials except sight and hearing, and in these deficient to but a small degree. In physique he is a splendid specimen of that nearly extinct class of original men, sons of our bold and dauntless pioneers, offspring of the men who led the way through the vast wildernesses of the West to civilization. Hale, hearty, cheerful, good digestion, always awake (during the day time,) and to use a phrase as expressive as it is inelegant, always "up to snuff," which, being interpreted, means having good common sense—these are some of the characteristics visible in JESSE R. GRANT. I think he is a six-footer, broad-shouldered, elastic step, erect, hair a silver gray, head not bald, face full, large, and whiskers cut short, and worn like his son, the General's, except the moustache. The great, conspicuous and interstinctive feature is that magnificent Websterian head, sitting squarely upon shoulders amply broad to hold it. And this is the father of the "next President."

There he lives in this suburban city, on the shores of "La Belle River," the Ohio. His home is the very model of domestic felicity. The dwelling is capacious, modern, elegantly comfortable and comfortably elegant, without being pretentious. Already has Mr. GRANT exceeded the allotted "three score years and ten" by five years. In January next he will be seventy-five. His wife, a lady of culture, taste and refinement, though growing old in years, is young in all the charms which make heaven of "home, sweet home." Add to these—this aged but not infirm couple—the companionship and sweet society of a grown daughter, Miss VIRGINIA GRANT, who is the youngest of the family of six, (three sons and three daughters,) and who is a young lady of culture, simplicity, amiability and happy conversational faculties, and we have all of the household of Mr. JESSE R. GRANT.

A son and daughter are dead; two sons and two daughters are living—one son, ULYSSES S. (of whom the TIMES' readers have *occasionally* heard!) residing in *the United States*, and being engaged just now in the *tanning* business, (successor to his father;) and the other son living in Chicago, engaged in business pursuits. One daughter at home; the other, married, the wife of Mr. CRAMER, United States Consul at Leipsic. This lady enjoys an enviable reputation as an artist, and possesses substantial merit as a literary contributor to Western religious periodicals. One feature of this remarkable family's character is as vividly evinced in the quiet home in Kentucky, as in the mansion on the corner of K. and New-Jersey-avenue, Washington, D. C. I refer to the sweet native modesty for which Gen. GRANT is renowned. No hollow, superficial "fuss and feathers." Not one bit of it. I studied Gen. GRANT in all I saw in that Covington home to-night. I would have been derelict of the simplest duty had I failed to do this. First, the easy and genial manners of Miss VIRGINIA GRANT in showing me to her father. Secondly, in the unostentatious way Mr. GRANT presented me to his good wife. Thirdly, in the earnestness displayed by the chief of the household to interest me and inform me. Much glorification indeed, but a glorification as purely Platonic as CATO's patriotism—centering in many virtues in one, national peace, prosperity and liberty. Mistaking Miss VIRGINIA as the daughter who dreams her dreams on paper and into the composing room, I congratulated her. She responded: "My sister in Europe is the literary member of our family; I am the domestic!" This with a sweet smile and shy laugh. Isn't this the sisterly counterpart of that saying which will go down in history on its golden page: "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere with that of the people?"

In physique, ULYSSUS S. GRANT is a pretty good chip off the old block—a little trimmed down, concentrated, sharper edges. The whole world acknowledges the divine power of the transmission of mental qualifications from generation to generation. Let us look at the question fairly. The Democracy is unfortunate. Mr. SEYMOUR looks back and meets, in an unhappy ancestry, mental gloom. A father hands down an inheritance of horror, which has insidiously crept through generation after generation. Nothing hale, hearty, noble, strong, substantial to look back to.

How is it with our candidate? [God bless the "boys!" They constantly interrupt me with joyous cheers for Maine—glorious Maine!]

Here is GRANT's aged father—three quarters of a century old. Faculties wonderfully bright and vivid. True, he hasn't been a member of Congress, or a United States Senator, or a "professor" or College President. Only a tanner! Yet he repeated from memory to me to-night mental scintillations which took shape from his brain more than two-score years ago—poems, which he wrote in his youth and prime of life, never transcribed, never published, and of which he never retained a copy. There they are, written in letters of adamant upon the tablet of his great memory. I do not see what the world calls "genius" in JESSE R. GRANT—that meteor which glows, follows a blazing track athwart the universe, then fades forever, bequeathing utter darkness in its eccentric pathway. But the composition of the great Grant mind is philosophical. Its keystone is utility; its base, broad patriotism.

Mr. GRANT has lived in Kentucky fourteen years. He gave me the dates to a day; that his father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1799; that *he* was then five years old; that in 1854 he retired from business, and moved to Covington to settle down in quietude and peace.

Of Gen. GRANT's name he said to me:

"It occurred in this way—he was our first-born, and his grandfather, grandmother, and several others felt an interest in naming him. We finally agreed to write all the names we chose, (one each, there being seven of us,) place them in a hat, and draw, abiding by the result. ULYSSES was drawn first. But his grandfather's choice was HIRAM. So to please my father, we permitted it to be ULYSSES HIRAM; but all know how they got his name ULYSSES S. on the West Point books. I tried to get it corrected, but ULYSSES said he didn't like the name HIRAM anyway, and so we let it stand. We have never had any reason to object to it since. It seems good enough for everybody in the world but the *World* itself!"

I thought that good on MANTON MOSES MARBLE.

Mr. GRANT said ULYSSES was one of the best business boys he ever saw, and had a business capacity wonderfully comprehensive and compact. Said he:

"Why just look at Gen. GRANT's campaigns. Don't they show great financial abilities? Who ever heard of such results at so small an expense? ROSECRANS stopped in front of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga six months, while millions of dollars were wasted. MCCLELLAN spent untold sums in the Virginia swamps. But ULYSSES was always ready to 'move upon the enemy's works.' If you will look into the matter, you will see the Vicksburg campaign was the only expensive one he conducted."

This led me to ask:

"What opinion has your son of ROSECRANS?"

"A very poor one," said he; and, continuing, he said: "Before the war I heard him say that ROSECRANS was a failure, and often during the war he similarly expressed himself. Why, when Gen. GRANT was before Richmond, he needed general officers, but, you remember, though ROSECRANS was idle, GRANT didn't take him. He said he never could trust him anywhere."

I inquired if he thought Gen. GRANT would trust him in diplomacy, and keep him in Mexico. His reply covered the case. Said he:

"ROSECRANS will kick himself out of Mexico soon enough."

JESSE R. GRANT is a well-preserved specimen of the good, old-fashioned Henry Clay Whig gentlemen, of the progressive class. So we see, Gen. GRANT don't spring from the antideluvian Democratic stock. True, his father said, the General voted for BUCHANAN in 1856, but he was for Lincoln in 1860, and has been "right" ever since.

In 1860 JESSE R. GRANT predicted, in rhyme, the result of the Presidential race, and hit it exactly in all the States except California. That State he gave to DOUGLAS and BELL, but it cast its vote for LINCOLN. This year he predicts that SEYMOUR will receive the vote of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, half the rebel States, and Oregon. He leaves Connecticut and New-Jersey doubtful, and says Ohio will give 40,000, New-York 15,000 and Pennsylvania 25,000 majority for GRANT and COLFAX. He expects all the other States to stand by the Union, and don't seem to object to his own son ULYSSES being the next President of the United States.

It was now longer than I intended talking with Mr. GRANT, and bidding him and his pleasant family adieu, I came away to hear the news from Maine.

J. Q. T.

OBITUARY.

Death of J. G. Abbe.

JOSHUA G. ABBE, one of the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, since its organization in 1864–65, died yesterday, in Windham, Conn., of consumption, aged 40 years. Mr. ABBE was a native of the town where he died, but has long been a resident of this City, where he was in business for many years as a merchant. He was one of the earlier settlers of Nebraska, whither he emigrated for the benefit of his health, and where he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of 1857–58. Returning to this City, in 1859, he entered the office of the New-York *Dispatch*, in the capacity of business manager. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined the Seventy-first Regiment as a private, and was at the battle of Bull Run, where he received a singular wound, which aggravated a long standing pulmonary difficulty, and doubtless hastened his death. A chance bullet from a rebel musket drove the lock of his gun into his breast, inflicting a serious wound, which prevented his further service in the army. Latterly he has taken a prominent part in local politics, and was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of New-York at the last State election. He was a stanch patriot, a faithful public servant, and one who in all the relations of life won the respect and esteem of his acquaintances.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Annual Convention of Workingmen—Numerous and Intelligent Attendance—The President's Report—The Relations of Labor and Capital Considered.

The second annual session of the National Labor Union, consisting of delegates from the different Trades' Unions throughout the United States, assembled yesterday morning at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Among the representatives were Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of the Workingwoman's Association No. 1, of New-York; Mrs. M. R. PUTNAM, of the Workingwoman's Association No. 2, and Mrs. M. H. MACDONALD, of the Mount Vernon Woman's Suffrage and Labor Protective Association.

Mr. J. C. C. WHALEY, of Washington, President of the Union, called the meeting to order, and called for an election of a Secretary *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Secretary of the Union. Mr. HENRY D. MULHALL, of the Workingmen's State Association, was chosen. The call for the meeting was then read, stating that the Union intended instituting reforms, and carrying out those already instituted, in the interests of the working masses, and by establishing reciprocal relations between their different organizations, unite them in a common effort to protect themselves, and keep back the enactments of centralized wealth upon the rights of labor, and to secure legislation that will improve their condition and advance them in the scale of prosperity and intelligence. The following are the articles of the Constitution of the Union relative to representation:

"The National Labor Union shall be composed of such labor organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living.

Every international or national organization shall be entitled to three representatives and a Vice-President; State organizations to two. Trades' Unions and all other organizations to one representative in the National Labor Congress, provided that representatives shall derive their election direct from the organizations they claim to represent.

Ex-representatives, upon presentation of certificate of good standing in their organizations, shall be entitled to a voice, without a vote, in the National Labor Congress."

WM. J. JESSUP, President of the New-York Workingmen's Union; A. C. CAMERON, of the Chicago Union, and AARON W. STOCKTON, of the Ship Joiners' Union of Baltimore, were appointed a committee on credentials. After the presentation of credentials by the delegates, an adjournment took place until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the delegates were present from New-York, Maryland, Illinois, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and of several national organizations.

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Secretary then read a report of Mr. J. C. C. WHALEY, President of the Union, which enlarged upon the importance of workingmen to the world; urged the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, and gave a history of its inception and birth in Congress and the Legislature of this State. Coöperation was forcibly touched upon and considered the key to the prosperity of the masses.

FEMALE LABOR.

On the subject of female labor, the report says, The question of female labor is one of paramount importance to the industrial classes, and merits the attention of trade organizations, local and national. The extent to which female labor is introduced into many trades makes it a serious question with workmen therein as to what course shall be pursued in reference thereto, and how they can protect themselves from its depressing influences; for the effect of introducing female labor is to undermine prices, that character of labor being usually employed, unjustly to the woman, at a lower rate than is paid for male labor on the same kind of work—an injustice that I sincerely hope to yet see removed, for there is no good reason why a woman should not receive as much pay as is given a man if she executes a quantity and quality of work equal to that executed by him. It would be well could government be induced to set the example of equal compensation for male and female labor. I believe that every effort should be made to encourage and assist in the formation of female societies and then they should be brought into coöperation with the men's societies. To bring up the lowest to the level of the highest is the true principle of reform, and by making that noble purpose the underlying principle of our action, the happiest of results must ultimately ensue.

It would be a great reform to relieve the poorly paid and overburdened workingwomen of the damaging physical effects and demoralizing tendencies of the prevailing system, and to contribute to that result would be an action worthy of your best endeavors."

POLITICAL ACTION.

"The subject of political action," says the report, "is one of interest to the National Labor Union at present, the Labor Congress at Chicago having enunciated broad, national principles on the financial and land questions, the discussion of which leads to the political arena. In my judgment, the true position to hold, though an exceedingly difficult one, is that of independence of both political parties, as thus may be wielded the balance of power. In no instance should the identity of the organization be lost, or, in other words, merged into any political party; but moving from the Trades' Assemblies in this or that direction, according as this or that party is sustaining your principles, by allying yourselves with them you can generally manage to secure the election in your favor. Thus you would become the followers of principles, and not the slaves of party; the advocates of measures for your own good, and not the noisy worshippers of men who care much more for their own preferment than for either you or your principles. One injury that arises to the masses of this country, but which would be somewhat obviated, were the workingmen to organize and keep organized into trades assemblies, comes from the fact that nominations are generally made by a few individuals who are brought together temporarily for that purpose; the election shortly after takes place, and all combination is lost, and with it goes the check-string of responsibility that holds the representative loyal to the discharge of his trust. If there be a permanent organization with political influence, there is an existing authority to hold him responsible and keep him from forgetting and performing his pledges, and from returning near the close of his term and making his own organization through which to hoodwink his constituency and secure a re-election.

The unfortunate condition of the laboring masses in this country demands, if they would relieve themselves of the thraldom of capital and taxation, that they should organize themselves and use their political power to counteract the evil influences of subsidized legislation. The burdens must be lessened or they will become intolerable.

It has been tersely written that if 'to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces,' and if to carry out plans of reforms were as easy as to prescribe them, it would not be long ere the workingmen of this country would be so organized as to directly wield a powerful influence in the affairs of this nation, and the voices of many of their chosen representatives would be heard influentially speaking in its councils. They would then exercise such an influence as their numerical strength and intelligence would entitle them to, and which they will have to exercise if they successfully inaugurate reform and secure the legislation that their rights and interests may demand.

OTHER REPORTS.

A report of WM. J. JESSUP, Vice-President of the National Labor Union of the State of New-York, was then read. Among other matters it stated that there were 50,000 men in the different Trades' Unions of the State of New-York. He had received every aid from the officers of the various labor associations in procuring matter for circulars in regard to the present meeting. He had received the addresses of 1,000 labor organizations in the United States, and they had proved of great service to him in sending circular notices of the present meeting, and in appealing for aid for the New-York bricklayers on strike. He had sent 700 circulars to labor organizations. He had received 252 letters, eight of which were from Great Britain.

A report of JOHN HINCHCLIFFE, Treasurer of the Union, was then read, which stated that $475 96 had been received and $449 57 paid. Mr. HINCHCLIFFE concluded his report by resigning.

Mr. A. M. KENADAY, Vice-President of the National Labor Union, in California, in his report stated that California had an eight-hour law, and though no penalty was inforced for its infringement with regard to adults, yet the compelling of children to work more than eight hours, was punished as a misdemeanor by a fine of not less $10 or more than $100, or imprisonment for twenty days.

Committees were then appointed on finance, coöperation, ways and means, female labor, a constitution, a platform and prison labor.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY announced that a meeting of the Working Women's Association would take place in the evening at the office of the *Revolution*, and they would be glad to see any gentlemen present and receive their suggestions.

A discussion then ensued about the propriety of forming a workingmen's political party, without action being taken. The meeting then adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock. At a committee meeting to appoint an evening for consideration of a workingmen's political party, time was lost in irrelevant discussion, and no time was appointed.

Workingwomen's Association.

The Workingwomen's Association No. 1, which was formed last Wednesday, met last evening at the office of the *Revolution* newspaper, in Park-row.

Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS opened the proceedings by saying that the Society had been formed for the amelioration and elevation of women. She did not think that suffrage was the only way to enable women to obtain equal wages with men, as was thought by Mrs. STANTON. Women were not paid as high as men because their employments were more limited, and the competition in each was, consequently, greater. Women should be more thoroughly educated. There is little they can do perfectly in the way of mechanical work. The article in the *World* of Sunday regarding its experience of women as compositors, she considered unfair. During the strike of the male printers many girls were engaged at low wages who were poorly educated.

Mrs. VARNEY announced herself as a nurse for sick people, and though she was considered quite as efficient as any man, and could endure as much fatigue, she only received $1 a day, when a man received $2. When she sometimes received $2 for very experienced work a man received $6.

Miss MARY PEERS said that when she worked as a compositor in the *World* office, she received 40 cents a thousand ems, the same as the men, and earned as much in a week.

Miss BAKER said she had taught much in country schools, teaching as many hours as a man, with equal effect, and received but $32 a month, against $75 received by male teachers. In New-York City a lady teacher gets only half the price of a man. She was also a compositor and got thirty-seven cents per thousand ems for setting type, where men in the same office got forty cents. She worked on the Brooklyn *Eagle*. When she worked on the *Independent* she received but thirty-five cents, against forty cents given to men.

Miss PEERS stated that she, at present, worked in the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and earned $20 a week. Women receive there forty cents a thousand ems, the same as the men.

Miss BAKER said that the lady teachers of Ward schools, received only a third of the salaries of male teachers in the same establishments.

Miss ANTHONY said that Miss WADLEIGH of the Fifteenth Ward Girls Grammar School obtained $1,700 a year, the highest salary in the City, given to a lady teacher, but the men for the same duties, received $3,000. She read the article in the *World* of Sunday, regarding female compositors, which stated that women were not only unable to do as much work as men, but that they did not punctuate, and could not readily read unintelligible manuscript.

Miss LEWIS said that she was once among those that the *World* anathematized, and was, like Miss PEERS, who was also in that office, earning $20 a week.

Miss BAKER cited several thriving female compositors receiving similar wages.

A gentleman attached to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* office said that there were three graduates of the *World* office there, and he had nowhere found better compositors, or persons who could read any kind of manuscript more readily. The paper had never been better got up than under the management of Miss PEERS.

Miss LEWIS said that the most efficient female compositors in HARPER's establishment were graduates of the *World* office.

Mr. ROBERT TROUP then alluded to the supposition that the Typographical Unions of the City were hostile to the employment of women in their trade, and would answer for them that they were quite ready to receive them into their Unions if they would exact the same wages. The complaint existing against them had been that they underbid men in the labor market. He thought that the two or three hundred female type-setters in this City should form a Union of their own in case they wished to work for less wages than men.

Miss PEERS, on the assertion of Mr. TROUP that the Typographical Union of New-York would admit ladies, gave him a dollar as initiation fee, and offered herself for membership.

Miss ANTHONY proposed that the girl compositors of the City should form a coöperative society.

Mr. TROUPE applauded the idea, and said that the printer's coöperative society, composed of men, had succeeded admirably on a capital of $5,000.

Miss PEERS then read an interesting and able paper on women's work and wages.

Miss PEERS proposed that a meeting of ladies should take place next Monday evening in the *Revolution* office to initiate a female coöperative printing society, which was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

Ratification Meeting of the Constitutional Union Association—Speeches by Hon. H. C. Murphy, Mayor Hoffman and Allen C. Beach.

The Constitutional Union Association, of Brooklyn, held a ratification meeting at their headquarters in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, which was attended by 2,000 people or over. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY presided, and Mayor HOFFMAN, his successful competitor for the Gubernatorial nomination, was the principal speaker. D. P. BARNARD, the President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. MURPHY, the Chairman, who was received with cheers.

MR. MURPHY'S SPEECH.

Thanking his audience for the honor, &c., he said they were to be addressed by the two candidates for the highest office in the State. It was a peculiar pleasure to him to welcome them to Brooklyn, where he could promise them an overwhelming vote. [Applause.] All agreed that we were now at a momentous period in the history of our country. Questions were to be settled that required all the virtue, intelligence and patriotism that could be had to carry us through. It was, therefore, proper that candidates for office should come before the people and express their views. The opposing candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had not, so far as he knew, yet opened their mouths upon the issues of the campaign. All they had done was to indorse the equivocal, double-headed platform of their party. Nothing definite would be got from them either on the question of negro suffrage in the South or on the financial question. So of the questions of taxation, repudiation, &c., they were silent. He trusted the people would not tolerate this double-dealing, but would require a full and frank expression of the opinions of their candidates. He closed by introducing Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who was greeted with cheers.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

We were indeed, he said, in the midst of a great contest; wherever he had been he had found the greatest enthusiasm and the most unbounded assurance of victory in the coming election. [Applause.] The people feel that this is not a contest for men but for ideas. They feel that now three years after the close of the war we should have had a perfect Union and concord among the different sections of the country. While our opponents hurl epithets at us we give them facts. The Radical Party was a party of false pretences. Under the pretence of a war for the Union, they drew from the people thousands of millions of property and sacrificed thousands of lives. It was not a party but the patriotism of the whole people, that put down the rebellion, and it was only the madness and folly and fanaticism of a Radical Congress that now prevented Union and peace. The Radicals call Democrats traitors, because they themselves lack arguments; they try to persuade the people that the war is still in progress, and can only be suppressed by keeping them in power. He had just read the speech of the Radical candidate for Governor delivered in Poughkeepsie last week. The speech occupied two columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and contained not one word about the debt of the country or the burdens of taxation. Mr. HOFFMAN then proceeded to read extracts from the speech, and ridiculed what he represented as the burden thereof—to wit, the past events of the war, and the departure and return of regiments. In lieu of discussing the live issues of the campaign, the burden of the song was, "Long live the king under whom we have lived the last seven years." [Laughter and applause.] Though the candidate for President of the Republican Party only a few months ago reported to Congress that the Southern people were loyal and disposed to come back in peace and take their place in the Union, yet the Republican candidate for Governor of this State declares that since the surrender of LEE, we had had nothing but war in the Southern States. What had the Radical Party accomplished since the war? Nothing. [Applause.] The speaker then proceeded to present the oft-repeated argument that the validity of the Southern State Governments was recognized and admitted by the Radical Party when they ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the could not therefore subseqsently deny their validity. He then took up the negro suffrage question and asked his audience what they thought of the enfranchisement and consequent domination of negroes in the South. [No answer.] "Well," said he, "whatever you may think of negro suffrage of itself, what do you think of it when connected with disfranchisement of the white man?" [A Hibernian voice replied, "Give us the white man."] He heard a leading Republican say the other day that the Southern people did not seem to be as well contented as when LEE first surrendered. Why should they be, when they found themselves placed under negro domination, and the subjects of hate, and spite, and revenge from their fellow-citizens of the North? The Radicals claim that they have freed 4,000,000 of slaves. Well if they have they have disfranchised millions of white men. [Applause.] If they have taken the fetters off the negro they have put them on the Supreme Court of the United States. [Applause.] They had deprived the Supreme Court, appointed by the lamented LINCOLN, from sitting in judgment on the acts of Congress. The Radical leaders now advocated measures more extreme than even WENDELL PHILLIPS held five years ago. And the Republican Party were supporting them in it. And for what? Simply to help the Radicals to perpetuate their power. They appropriate to themselves all the glory of the war, and throw off their shoulders all the iniquities and shortcomings of the last four years. The speaker then alluded to the great Republican gathering at Cooper Institute on Thursday night last to celebrate the battle of Antietam, and said that in all the speeches made on that occasion not one word was said about Gen. MCCLELLAN, who won that victory. [Prolonged cheers.] The public debt was the next subject treated of. He said that since the war the Republican Party had spent more than $2,000,000,000. They had kept in time of peace a standing army four times as great as that which Gen. SCOTT had to conquer Mexico. Nearly $100,000,000 per annum had been spent to maintain this army, and all to perpetuate negro domination down South and a Radical Congress in the North. When these facts were shown, the people wanted something else in reply than "Rebel" and "Traitor" and "Copperhead." At last the Radicals found they must give an explanation, and where did they go to get it? Why, to Massachusetts—the great authority from now till November. Why call upon ATKINSON? And who is ATKINSON? Nobody knows except that he lives in Massachusetts. The speaker then proceeded to creticize ATKINSON's speech on the public debt, reading several extracts therefrom, and denying but not disproving their accuracy. This branch of the discourse was found altogether too abstruse and brain-racking for the sort of audience to whom it was addressed, and it was therefore speedily abandoned. It was plain, he said, in councluision, that the Republican Party had been wasting the peoples' money, and the question was whether the people were satisfied. [Voices, "No," "No."] He also said no, and he believed the people in November next would show their dislike by hurling the Radicals from power. He then indorsed in full the platform of the Tammany Convention on the greenback question. He asserted as a fact that at the Chicago Convention the original resolution regarding the payment of the bonds provided that the five-twenty bonds should be paid in gold, but that this was stricken out. What security could business men find in a party that refused to take positive ground on this question? In the West the platform was construed on a greenback basis, while in the East it was interpreted on a gold basis. Business men had better look at the record of the Radical Party for the last four years before they trusted in their honor and good faith to pay the bonds in gold. The truth was, as the Democratic Party say, that a currency which was good enough for the people was good enough for the bondholder. [Applause.] It was stated that the savings banks held large amounts of the bonds, and if they were paid in paper it would endanger their safety. Those who made this statement knew it to be false. When paper money became the only circulating medium of the country these banks were compelled to take it. But did this endanger their safety then? And now it was pretended if the bonds were not paid in gold it would ruin these institutions. The Democratic Party was in favor of paying every dollar of the national debt. No member of that party had ever said a word in opposition to that. And the only way to enable them to pay it was to put them in power. [Applause.] The spendthrifts who now held possession of the Government would never pay the debt either in gold or greenbacks, and if the people wish to see the debt paid they must hurl them from power. The speaker also favored taxing the Government bonds, and said it was for the interest of the bondholders that they should be taxed, and they would yet find it so. He then referred to the arbitrary State legislation of the Republican Party, and said they had passed unequal and unjust laws; they had favored class legislation, had interfered with the liberty of the citizen by trying to prescribe what he should eat and drink and what he should wear. They had passed an odious Excise law. He was aware that some considered this dangerous ground to tread on; but it was not dangerous ground for him. He had no concealments; neither had the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, nor their standard-bearer, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he called upon his hearers to rally to the standard of the Democratic Party, and hurl from power this corrupt and tyrannical party, and restore the Government to the hands of those who knew how to administer it in its purity. [Great applause.]

ALLEN C. BEACH, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was then introduced, and made a brief and pointless speech, after which the meeting dispersed.

MAINE.

Official Returns from Nearly Every Town—Gov. Chamberlain's Majority Over 20,000.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Sept. 19.

The varying reports of the vote cast on the 14th in Maine are at last settled by the official returns from 406 towns, which give CHAMBERLAIN 69,164, and PILLSBURY 48,847; majority for CHAMBERLAIN 20,317. The towns that remain to be heard from gave last year, CHAMBERLAIN 4,237, and PILLSBURY 4,180; full returns from these towns, with the relative increase added, will give CHAMBERLAIN 74,372, PILLSBURY 53,968, which will give CHAMBERLAIN 20,404 majority. The full official returns, which will be published in a few days, will not vary these figures to any appreciable extent. It is conceded that CHAMBERLAIN's majority will exceed 20,000.

These figures make the aggregate vote of the State 128,340 against 103,763 last year—an increase of 24,577. This is the largest vote ever cast in the State, the next largest having been 119,026 in 1863. The Republicans last year cast 57,649 and the Democrats 46,305 votes. Increase of Republican vote from last year, 16,723; increase of Democratic vote, 7,663. Both parties cast the largest vote they ever did. The largest Republican vote was 69,637 in 1866—their vote this year being 4,735 increase from that. The largest Democratic vote was 52,440 in 1858—their vote this year being 1,528 increase from that.

The Senate stands twenty-nine Republican to two Democrats. Last year twenty-six to five. We have returns from 122 of the 151 representative districts, which have elected 101 Republicans to twenty-one Democrats. The probability is that the House will stand about 120 Republicans to thirty-one Democrats. Last year 105 Republicans to forty-six Democrats.

The Oxford *Democrat* gives the full returns from Oxford County, which casts 4,558 votes for CHAMBERLAIN against 3,653 for PILLSBURY. Republican majority 905 against 812 last year, when CHAMBERLAIN had 3,792 votes and PILLSBURY 2,987. The Republicans elect their Senators and whole county ticket and six Representatives to the Legislature, to the Democrats three—a Republican gain of one member. Fifty Republican votes distributed in the three districts carried by the Democrats, would have given them to the Republicans.

Houlton *Times* extra, says: "In Aroostook County the returns from thirty-one towns and plantations give CHAMBERLAIN a majority of 855, a large gain over last year, and sufficient without doubt, to elect the entire Republican ticket. The Republican majoity outside the French plantations will be from 900 to 1,000. All the Republican nominees for Representatives are elected with the exception of one in the Madawaska District."

Full returns show that Cumberland County has given CHAMBERLAIN 2,031 majority. York gives CHAMBERLAIN 429 majority and elects the Republican Senators and county ticket. LYNCH is elected to Congress by 2,460 majority over SHAW.

Aroostook County.

A dispatch from Bangor, 20th inst., to the Boston *Post* says:

"Returns from Aroostook County, just in, indicate the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The county gives a Democratic gain over last year of about 600. Deer Isle also gives a Democratic gain of 200."

The Republican majority in the county last year was 569.

The Portland *Star* gave on Friday a table of the votes in the State, in which it says that the returns from Aroostook County complete, give 1,582 for CHAMBERLAIN and 1,146 for PILLSBURY. This would "indicate" a different result from that claimed by the dispatch to the *Post*.

A Card from Hon. Jo. W. Holden.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Sept. 19.

In justice to myself I will state the line of argument used by me at Burke-square, on Wednesday last, and which has been misrepresented in the *Sentinel* of Friday.

I said that, standing upon that square, where I had passed many happy school-day hours, I did not speak to the audience as "JO. HOLDEN" merely, nor as a prophet or the son of a prophet, but only as a Republican, &c. Further on in my remarks I referred to intimidation. I argued that if weapons—the bullet, the knife, the club, or the bludgeon—were to be used by the rebels to prevent our voting, in the last resort, we would be forced to defend our rights. I feared and deplored this catastrophe. As to the turpentine torch, I said that Gov. BROWNLOW had long ago spoken the truth. That another war in favor of slavery or rebellion would sweep the dwelling-houses of this land with a shower of sparks from Heaven. I deplored and abhorred any measures tending to this direful result. This was the gist of my speech. I used none of the incoherent expressions attributed to me in the *Sentinel*. I was hoarse from frequent and long-continued speaking in various parts of the State, and only spoke upon the stress and excitement of the moment. The next time I make a speech, if reported at all, I hope the *Sentinel* will secure a good reporter, and not rely upon hearsay or rumor. I have written this card in the exercise of good temper, though I do feel that I have reason to complain of the manner in which the charges were put forth against me.

JO. W. HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, Sept. 18, 1868.

Letter from Senator Hill, of Georgia.

The following letter from Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, was not received in time to be read before the great mass meeting in Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday last:

MADISON, Ga., Monday, Sept. 14, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me much pleasure to meet the Republicans of North Carolina, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, and to say something to them in behalf of GRANT and COLFAX. From all I can learn I am impressed with the pleasing conviction that without foreign aid you can give them the electoral vote of your State. My business engagements forbid my leaving Georgia at this time on any account. I must content myself with thanking you for the kind invitation extended me, and wishing you the fullest success on the 3d of November. When that eventful day shall have passed, I can but believe, despite the passion and prejudice that mar the present time, we shall emerge from the murky atmosphere that now envelopes us, to the clear sunlight of peace. Weary of the gloomy retrospect, perpetually presented to the political vision by the architect of Southern ruin and humiliation, our people will at last turn to the more agreeable future. To be thrown back and to occupy the position they did at the overthrow of the Confederacy, cannot be the sober desire of the staid men of North Carolina.

With sentiments of high regard, I am your obedient servant,

JOSHUA HILL.

A Letter from John C. Breckenridge.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* publishes the following letter from JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, the conservative negro, who was formerly a servant of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

TAYLOR'S STORE, Va., Sept. 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the Virginian:

DEAR SIR: Thinking probably you would like to know, as well as the community at large, my whereabouts, I write to say that I have been rather unwell for some time, but hope to be all right soon and commence my duties again for the restoration of our once glorious old country and now overruled by wild fanaticism. I find this county (Franklin) very much infested with the Scalawags Carpet-baggers & Co. I will be in Lynchburg, Va., soon, and then I will more fully elucidate my political life. I find the negro still fool enough to entertain Grant and Colfax sentiments, but all enlightened classes are crying hurrah for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The crops are very good in this quarter, and all honest men will make a living. I hope to be with you soon, so I will close. Respectfully yours,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

First Champion Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The first champion regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place on Sept. 24. The course will be from the stake-boat off the yacht harbor to and around the stake-boat off the Owl's Head, passing from South to North, going west of the buoy; thence around the home stake-boat, from north to south, going east and passing over the course three times.

The judges selected are Messrs. WM. MCMONNIES, CHAS. CONDIT and WM. D. DOUGLAS. Among the yachts expected to participate in the regatta are the schooners *Lois* and *Mystic*.

First Division—*Addie V., Corning, Gracie, Whitewing.*

Second Division—*Agnes, Alarm, Fannie, Niagara, Nimbus.*

Third Division—*Galatea, Petrel.*

Open Sloops—*Florence, Lavine, Marion, Peerless, Salus.*

The regatta is expected to be a spirited affair, and will, no doubt, call out a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to witness the interesting scene.

If you want to feel glorious take a Russian Bath at the fine establishment in Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and 13th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Cheapest men's furnishing and shirt store in America. "A power behind the throne," at VAIL's, No. 141 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our Plantation Bitters. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Caps. Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co's Dry Verzenay.

Bouché Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouché, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Experience has proved that Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are the great remedy of the age for NERVOUS DEBILITY, as well as all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach or hepatic functions. Try a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

It is of Interest to You,

INVALID AND DYSPEPTIC,

if you would gain health and strength, that you procure and use the RHUS WINE, which is most delicious as a wine, delicate and of splendid flavor, and possessed of medical qualities of great value to the sick and suffering. In cases of fever it is a tonic refrigerant, and is recognized by the profession as the best tonic for invalids. For all affections of the throat and mucous surfaces it is invaluable.

U. S. RHUS MFG. CO., Depot No. 600 Greenwich-st., New-York. For sale by druggists.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keeper of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Chickering's, Water's, and other first-class new Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—The funeral of Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon WM. M. AUSTIN, U. S. A., who died at Camp Concordia, Texas, on the 9th of May last, will take place at Stratford, Conn., from Christ Church, this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—At the residence of his father, Isaac Baker, Esq., Princeton, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 5¼ A. M., of consumption, Mr. STEPHEN R. BAKER, aged 39 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M.

BERTIE.—At his residence, New-Village, Lakeland, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 19, EDWARD BERTIE, formerly of England, aged 68 years.

Funeral from the house this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock. All friends are invited to attend.

COOPER.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Sept. 21, CORNELIA LANSING, wife of Rev. C. D. Cooper, and daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Sutherland, of Albany.

The interment will take place at Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 24.

CUMING.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, after a short illness, FRANCIS CUMING, in the 27th year of his age, son of the late Thomas B. Cuming, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

DRAPER.—In Worcester, on Sunday, Sept. 20, ROBERT WATTS, youngest child of Dr. Wm. H. and Elizabeth K. Draper.

DICKINSON.—At Lake Tahoe, California, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, (his 19th birthday,) CHARLES M. DICKINSON.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, J. B. Dickinson, No. 68 Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HILL.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, DANIEL F. HILL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 1st-st.

KINGSLAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 21, OSCAR R., infant son of William R. and the late Emily A. Kingsland.

MACKENZIE.—Suddenly, at his residence, in Harlem, on Monday, Sept. 21, WILLIAM MACKENZIE, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Campbell, No. 210 East 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

MILLER.—On Monday, Sept. 21, ANNIE EMILY, eldest daughter of Thomas and Ann Grizelda Miller, of Clifton, S. I., aged 13 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

QUACKENBOS.—On Monday morning, Sept. 21, CATHARINE J., widow George C. Quackenbos, M. D., aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, George P. Quackenbos, No. 331 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, MARGARET RICHARDSON, daughter of the late Andrew Richardson, of this City, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen, N. J., Rev. Dr. Taylor, Pastor, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

RUSHTON.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Sept. 20, FREDDY, only son of Frederick V. and Belina Rushton, aged 7 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 11½ o'clock.

SEFTON.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, at his residence, No. 49 East 28th-st., Mr. JOHN SEFTON, in his 63d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near Madison-av., this day at 12½ P. M., thence to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

SOUTHWORTH.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, J. ADEBERT SOUTHWORTH, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at his father's residence, Brooklyn, No. 4 Carroll-park, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Utica, N. Y.

WINANT.—Suddenly, at Rossville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 21, SAMUEL WINANT, aged 71 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, Woodrous, S. I., on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 12 M. Carriages will be at the Huguenot Station to meet the friends by the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR ITS RADICAL CURE? It is true, though not strange, that since the successful treatment of this terrible infirmity by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN has reached all parts of the world as one of the greatest achievements of medical science of the present day, that itinerants should be found everywhere imposing upon the credulity of the afflicted, by offering lotions and various miserably constructed devices for its cure. These men generally ensnare the sufferer by great promises and low prices, regardless of the responsibility they owe to society. Among those in this City are Elastic Tricks, Ivory Ball Gauges, upward and inward Pressure Traps, based upon the notion that as Rupture is downward and outward, the application of pressure should be inward and upward; sounding well as a jingle of words, but being most ridiculous as applied to the White's Patent Lever Truss, which is announced as efficient in curing the "most distressing cases;" while, in truth, it has not the mechanical acquirements for the relief of the most ordinary case, to say nothing of cure. A moment's explanation from one who understands Anatomy, Rupture, and what is necessary for its retention and cure, would be sufficient to demonstrate its entire inutility, to say nothing of the "bluffing pretenders in this City," who advocate its merits, giving plausibility to their high coloring with an additional dash of numerous testimonials which, to a reflecting mind, bear the evidence of home manufacture. Its very structure proves it good only for the reverse of what is is intended for, and he who palms it off on suffering humanity with this conviction fixed in his mind a thousand times, for a mere pitiful gain, must have little talent, tact and energy for the pursuit of a higher and more praiseworthy vocation. Every surgeon as well as every intelligent person throughout the land understands perfectly well that Rupture requires for its radical cure, without the use of the knife, great skill and tact, in combination with mechanical and medicinal agencies. To these qualifications and remedies and not to witchcraft or sleight of hand is attributable the great success of Dr. Sherman, whose office is daily crowded with patients giving the most painful evidence of their sufferings from the use of these miserably devised implements—we might say implements of torture. Ruptured patients, after experimenting with any or all of the Trusses with no benefit resulting therefrom, but, on the other hand, dissatisfaction and injury, can be assured of receiving immediate relief and final cure from the application and use of Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES, and this, too, without any of the sufferings attending the attempted cure by the use of Trusses. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

DR. DILLENBACK

ON CHRONIC CATARRH, ITS ULTIMATE AND DANGEROUS RESULTS.

There are thousands in this City who are at this moment suffering from CHRONIC CATARRH and its unhappy consequences, who are not aware of the danger to which they are exposed. The symptoms of this disease are usually so mild at first as to excite little or no attention on the part of the sufferer, and thus it is allowed to pass on from one stage into another, and involving in its destructive march more and more serious results. Reader, if you would avoid the dangers of a seated Consumption, do not neglect a "COLD" or "CATARRH IN THE HEAD." That this disease is so fatal in its tendency and productive of such unhappy consequences, no one will be surprised to learn if he will but reflect that every breath of air that is inhaled into the system by those suffering from Catarrh must pass over an unhealthy and diseased membrane, and the air, in passing over these putrid and ulcerated surfaces, must of necessity imbibe the most noxious and deadly properties, and in this manner every breath of air you take into the lungs is converted into a poisonous agent of death.

And thus the disease, by stealthy steps, finally reaches the lungs themselves. From more than twenty years experience in this branch of medical practice, we are authorized to state that in the direct application of the remedy by inhalation is our only hope of success. It is in this way alone that we can gain access to the disease, that the ulcerated surfaces can be reached, the hardened and depraved secretions softened and thrown off, while respiration becomes easy and the parts are restored to a healthy condition.

Dr. DILLENBACK'S Work on Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrah, &c., octavo volume, 336 pages, colored lithographs and engravings, is for sale by William Wood & Co., New-York, and Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. Price, $3.

Dr. DILLENBACK may be seen professionally at his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25th of September, and on the same days in each successive week. All letters should be addressed to

H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.,
No. 3 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

DR. KIMBELL, AT NO. 58 BOWERY, cured for me, more than five years ago, a very bad ulcerated toe. W. H. UPSON, No. 126 Bowery.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATINOS.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF A RETIRED LIFE.

IN THIRTY-TWO CHAPTERS.

BY EDWARD GARRETT.

"Whoever the author may be, he is worthy of a criticism which few critics have the good luck to be able to pronounce more than once or twice in a lifetime. * * * * If this is not the epitome of a real Old Man's Diary it is the best imitation of reality we have ever come across. We commend these 'Occupations' to the attention of everybody."—*London Athenæum.*

HANS ANDERSEN

AND

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

By special arrangement Hans Christian Andersen, the greatest living story-teller for children, will write for The Riverside Magazine for Young People, commencing with the number for November. All of Hans Andersen's new stories will appear in the Riverside in advance of their publication in Denmark and England.

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NOW READY.

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HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK IN A NUT-SHELL.

THE METROPOLITAN UNIVERSAL MANUAL. Published monthly at $1 per annum, in advance. Single copies ten cents.

W. G. H. TACKABERRY, Publisher, No. 79 John-st. Trade supplied by the American News Company, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

800 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

SEPT. 14, 1868.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY FOR GRANT AND COLFAX, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1868.—The Union Republicans of New-York City will assemble in Mass Meeting, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALL UNION ASSOCIATIONS,

Grant and Colfax Clubs, "Boys in Blue," "Tanners" and Loyal Societies, in New-York and vicinity, are cordially invited to participate in this great meeting.

The following gentlemen are engaged to speak in the Cooper Union Hall and from stands outside:

Hon. EDWIN STANTON, Pennsylvania;
Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Illinois;
Hon. JOHN CONNESS, California;
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania;
Hon. HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts;
Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Hon. T. W. CONWAY, Louisiana;
Hon. WILLIAM ELDER, Pennsylvania;
Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, New-York;
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, New-York;
Gen. JAMES B. MCKEAN, New-York;
Hon. M. J. TOWNSEND, New-York;
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, New-York;
Hon. F. A. CONKLING, New-York;
Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, New-York;
Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, New-York.

Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Sigismund Kauffmann, Hon. F. J. Fithian, Gen. W. Kryzanowski, Major James Haggerty, Dr. Frederick Schuetz, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, Gen. Van Wyck, Hon. Alfred Erbe, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Dr. Herman Muhr, Hon. R. F. Andrews, Hon. Theodore Glaubensklee, Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. George F. Steinbrenner, &c., &c.

The UNION GLEE CLUB will sing "THE UNION OATH," with bugle accompaniments, and other songs, and two brass bands will discourse patriotic music. Front seats reserved for ladies.

RALLY! UNION MEN! RALLY!

"We propose to move upon the enemy's works immediately."

By order, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JESSE O. HUNT, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS be, and they are hereby directed to meet at their places of meeting, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the following Conventions:

A COUNTY CONVENTION, to consist of the same number of delegates from the various Assembly Districts as said districts have representatives in the General Committee, to nominate a candidate for Register and a candidate for Supervisor.

A JUDICIARY CONVENTION, to consist of a like number of delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and a candidate for City Judge.

A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION in each Congressional District, to consist of the same number of delegates from each Assembly District as the said District has representatives in the General Committee, to nominate a candidate for Member of Congress.

An ASSEMBLY CONVENTION in each Assembly District, to consist of one delegate from each Election District in the Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly in each Assembly District.

The COUNTY CONVENTION shall meet at "Headquarters," No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

The JUDICIARY CONVENTION shall meet at "Headquarters," No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

The FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, will hold their Convention at No. 78 Hudson-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, will hold their Convention at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, will hold their Convention at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, will hold their Convention at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, will hold their Convention at the Everett Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, will hold their Convention at the 22d Ward Wigwam, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS in each Assembly District shall meet at their usual places of meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

The President of each Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the same to the Association, and, in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, shall sign the credentials of the delegates so elected.

Notice of the time and place of holding said Primary Elections shall be published in the New-York *Dispatch*, New-York *Tribune*, *Sun* and German *Democrat*, for at least two days previous to said election.

Polls, in all cases, to be opened from 7 to 9 o'clock.

FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman.

WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a regular meeting of the Committee, the following resolutions, offered by Sinclair Tousey, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the different District Associations represented in this General Committee be and they are hereby requested to hold either regular or special meetings for the purpose of receiving new members of their Associations, and that such meetings be held at such time as will enable said new members to take part in the approaching primary elections in accordance with the rules of the Associations.

Resolved, That said District Associations be and are hereby requested to give notice in the Republican papers of the time and place of holding such meetings, and to publicly invite all persons who will support the National and State nominees to become members of the Association in the district in which they reside.

FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman.

WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM MAINE?

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The members of the Union Republican Association Grant and Colfax Club Boys in Blue, and all citizens in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, are requested to meet at the Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock, to march in procession to the Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

WM. R. STEWART,
President Union Republican Association.

C. C. PINCKNEY,
President Grant and Colfax Club.

JOS. R. FRITH, Sec'y Union Republican Association.
WM. H. MOUNTFORT, Sec'y Grant and Colfax Club.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in this country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, on May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly, and the sales of the assets of this Association and all other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE ILLINOIS Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its semi-annual interest on Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered below three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, and will cancel the same under an act of the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said Bonds shall be paid, and when the interest upon said $1,000 Bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before May 1 next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 26 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company, may be obtained at, or will be sent by post from the general offices of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

M. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the office of the company, this day, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, for and by application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. B. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. B. TILDEN, Trustee.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 4, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that they may be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1869.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

B. SHAMAN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company on the 4th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of September, and will be opened on the 15th day of October.

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Messrs. M. Taylor & Co. have one of their offices in New-York and Brooklyn respectively, for the sale of Gold.

CALLENDER, HOURNEST & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

VERMILYE & CO.,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113½	114	5-20 Coupon, '67	109½	109⅝
Coupon, 1881	114⅝	114½	5-20 Coupon, '68	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Reg., '62	109	109½	10-40 Registered	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114½	10-40 Coupon	104⅜	105
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	111⅜	Gold	143⅜	143⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅜	111⅝	U. S. Cur. Fac.	—	—
Jan. & July	109	109¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

100,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

These Bonds are for only fifty per cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 5th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.

The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.

For further particulars inquire of

KETCHAM & CLARK, BANKERS,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBE, of Russell & Co., China;
REED BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
M. FORBE, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire with submarine cables, the purpose of commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles between the following ports, viz.:

Canton, 200,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wan-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hangchean, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000; total, 5,910,000.

The Company have a foreign commerce of $200,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines for the transmission of messages, and such other means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York:

SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J.L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. D. CRIMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.,

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £3 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
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BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 9 RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons, and transact Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—THE books for transfer of Mariposa Certificates will be closed on Oct. 1 until further notice. Parties desiring to convert Mariposa Securities into Certificates of Sequestration under the trust, will please make application prior to that date.

MARK BRUMAGIN,
JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.
No. 34 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1868.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 393 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

S. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Portland Water Company, maturing the 1st of October, s. c., will be paid on presentation at our office in gold.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES of Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of KIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stop ped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed MARVIN BROS. & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, WITH JUVENILE DEPARTMENT,)

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

(GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) fits boys of all ages for business or College on reasonable terms.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,	John Olendorf,	A. W. Leggatt,
Robert Bonner,	H. Oberndorfer,	E. G. Burling,
Israel Ferguson,	W. T. Runk,	D. M. Earle,
Christop'r Gwyer,	N. H. Joralemon,	Charles Bliven,
S. T. Knapp,	O. C. Poillon,	T. M. North, Esq.,
F. P. Sage,	Wm. A. Mead,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
John Hillhouse,	Jas. R. Floyd,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from the day of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years we have sent to college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 136.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schenck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. D. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah M. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Wm. A. Smith,
Nath'l W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Jno. F. Mathez,	Geo. F. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,

REV. I. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Has a healthful and pleasant site—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 9.7 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, will be to secure THOROUGHNESS IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

MISS G. E. FERRIS

Will open a school for young ladies at No. 342 West 34th-st., on Sept. 21.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE REGULAR exercises of this institution, for the one hundred and fifteenth academic year, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of October.

Candidates for admission will be received at the College on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the College classes who have conditions to finish, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.

Candidates for admission to the School of Mines are desired to apply on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, also at 9½ o'clock.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. Terms for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—opens Sept. 21. Circulars can be had of the Principal, HENRY J. MORIN. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the family, and German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M. Principal.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to remain in Europe until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.

Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOroughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to T. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 360 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 108 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. S. PREVOST, Box No. 1,538, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEUBERT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—INSTRUCTION given at the Laboratory, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

A. H. GALLAHIN, M. D.
J. GALLATIN, M. D.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVELL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 113 7th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. O. SCHMERHORN & CO'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 25th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 15 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for twelve boys. For circulars and references address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 837 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 45th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MISS OLSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 141 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,320 Broadway, corner 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees (B. S.) and (C. E.) are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; also opens for examination for admission to the regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, limited to the number of 25. Terms $400. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Carlstern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $450 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and render elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MRS. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter to the Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, 2no. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars at No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $650.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
ETNA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.

BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26|COLUMBIA.....Oct. 17
HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3|CALEDONIA.....Oct. 24
EUROPA.....Oct 10|CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Sight Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Amt verd, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
To PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FLEET-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN via.

MANHATTAN,
MINNESOTA,
NEBRASKA.
COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold: in currency, $85, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
SAXONIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28

Time on passage.....8 to 10 days.
Second cabin passage.....$80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....Sept. 24|SIBERIA.....Oct. 8
MALTA.....Oct. 1|ALEPPO.....Oct. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FOREB,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Send for "PACIFIC MAIL GUIDE," Capt. CONNER, containing with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Kinz-st., at noon
OCT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
OCT. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

THOS. CRANDON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on the THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS in ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 26.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight and Passage Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
PERRMAUK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. VINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers are all of one model, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS leave PIER No. 4 at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. H. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, and EUREKA will sail on SATURDAY Oct. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SAM. R. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY Sept. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forwarding and commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., for passage to Havana, in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Departments of State, by A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 288 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
STOPPING AT FERNANDINA.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship

MIAMI,

on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

is now receiving freight. Cargo delivered at Mobile without lighterage.

Through rates given and bills of lading signed to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior, lower than by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, No. 174 Chambers-st.

The steamer FLAG follows, Oct. 3.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
Capt. D. CASLKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freights or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARION.....KEBLE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at the lowest rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-ship:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Newtown-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:55, 9:35 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. D. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

9:30 A. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Otisville and Port Jervis.

5P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:40 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrants and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo, without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 7 Astor House, and at Capt. Hull's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., will leave at 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and KNICKERBOCKER leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Kensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. and 9th-st., Jersey City, at 8:45 A. M., connecting at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with Hudson River Railroad for Albany and Troy, which 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st. every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

THE SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NEW JERSEY, Capt. H. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 25th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.—ON and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Capt. DOST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named ports.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.—The STEAMER MARY POWELL, Capt. SAMUEL DEBOST, leaves Desbrosses-st. this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK HUNTINGTON, OYSTER BAY (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, Catharine-st., daily, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., Bush River, at 3:40 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY, FROM DUANE and Jay sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE OF IRON BRIDGE AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

Proposals will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., until the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the construction, putting in position and finishing ready for use, the superstructure of six spans of iron bridging on the old trees on pennons, one hundred and fifty feet each, across the minor or south channel of the Mississippi River, at the lower end of Rock Island, Ill.

The roadway of bridge to be twenty-four feet in the clear, and a sidewalk on each side of roadway, six feet wide in the clear, and both to be properly floored. The floored, the roadway with two and one-half inch thick, and the sidewalks with one and a-half inch thick, oak flooring.

Drawings, plans and specifications, necessary to a clear and ready understanding of the proposed mode of construction will accompany the proposals, and bidders will state the time within which they can complete the work.

The iron that is subjected to a tensile strain to have a tenacity of not less than sixty thousand (60 00) pounds per square inch of section; and the bridge to be strong enough, with an actual strain of *excession of ten thousand pounds* per square inch, and of *compression of six thousand pounds*, to admit of a crowd of men, or a drove of cattle, crossing over it with safety.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed as satisfactory.

T. J. RODMAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Rock Island Arsenal.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., Sept. 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

500 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

120 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.

35,000 feet board measure, best quality two-inch pine plank, each 15 feet long.

20 sound white oak posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the timber to be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals can be procured at this office.

Lieut.-Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.,
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1868.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868. }

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 17th inst., for transportation, by "sailing vessel," from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., for the following supplies, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Three galleys, packed in 44 boxes, weighing 22,704 pounds.

Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading without primage.

Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing; they are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TRANSPORTATION FOR UNITED STATES NAVY STORES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 M., the 28th inst., for transportation from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to Aspinwall, N. Y., for the following freight, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

One suit of sales for the United States steamer PENOBSCOT, about 30 cubic feet, to be payable in currency, after return of receipted bill of lading, without primage. Parties making proposals for the above are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing. They are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, to be indorsed on *the envelope* "*Proposals for Tubes*," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock the 26th inst., for 1,500 SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES, 7 feet 5½ inches long and 2⅜ inches outside diameter, to be properly packed for shipment, and delivered, *free of expense*, by the 15th *of October* next, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the Tubes *by the time specified*. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

Paymaster United States Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1868, at noon, for the grading and masonry required on the first, second and third divisions of Central Park-avenue, extending from Greenville to Woodlawn Cemetery, about ten miles in length. Plans, profiles and blank forms of proposal, together with schedule of quantities, will be in readiness at the office of the Engineer of the avenue, near the Courthouse in White Plains, on and after Saturday, the 21st day of September, when the Engineer or an assistant will be in attendance to afford explanations. All bids will be accompanied with the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any bids that may be offered.

Any proposal not in conformity with the specifications will not be considered.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN P. JENKINS, Secretary.
M. O. DAVIDSON, Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WASHINGTON and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and PROVINCETOWN.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest un isturbed, breakfast on board, and leave at 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 207 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 7 Astor House, and at Capt. Hull's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., will leave at 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and KNICKERBOCKER leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Kensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. and 9th-st., Jersey City, at 8:45 A. M., connecting at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with Hudson River Railroad for Albany and Troy, which 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

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LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 25th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.—ON and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Capt. DOST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named ports.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.—The STEAMER MARY POWELL, Capt. SAMUEL DEBOST, leaves Desbrosses-st. this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK HUNTINGTON, OYSTER BAY (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, Catharine-st., daily, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., Bush River, at 3:40 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY, FROM DUANE and Jay sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE, WITH private table, at No. 6 Madison-square. (23d-st.,) may be had by application; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing G., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office. A hand somely furnished chamber on second floor, adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, located in 18th-st. east of 4th-av., to rent, without board, to a single gentleman: family strictly private; reference required. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address HOME, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to spare, with bath, gas, &c., would like to meet with gentlemen or two gentlemen and wives to board, who could appreciate a good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 125 East 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN with wife, three children, (of 8, 6 and 2 years,) and nurse; three rooms required, one small. Terms not to exceed $60 per week. Address CLERGYMAN, Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen: also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board, with room and bedroom, up town; Yorkville, Harlem or Manhattanville preferred; family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., O. L. A., Box No. 6,084 Post Office.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a strictly private family, a pleasant room on the second

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAMSHIP CIMBRIA.

The Hamburg steamship *Cimbria*, which left Hamburg Sept. 9, and Southampton Sept. 11, reached this port last evening, bearing one day's later news from Europe.

A statement has been published in which Mr. GLADSTONE replies to the allegations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the reasons for augmenting national expenditure. Mr. GLADSTONE shows that from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, the Liberal Government effected a reduction of taxation at the rate of £2,776,000 a year. The total surplus applied to the reduction of the national debt during that time was £12,850,000. The right honorable gentleman contrasts this with the increased expenditure of the past two years, pointing out in conclusion that the policy of the Liberal Party has been to reduce the public charges and to keep the expenditure within the estimates, and as a result to diminish the taxation of the country and the national debt; that the policy of the Tory Government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates; and, as a result, to create deficits, and to render the reduction of taxation impossible. Which policy, asks Mr. GLADSTONE in conclusion, will the country prefer?

It is positively stated that there has been very recent telegraphic correspondence between the Emperor NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL with respect to the evacuation of Rome. The King is said to have strongly urged upon his Imperial brother the necessity of withdrawing his troops, whose further sojourn would place him in a most difficult position. In reply the Emperor is related to have expressed his great regret that such should be the case, but to have at the same time declared that compliance with the request was impossible, for reasons connected with his policy. In answer, the King is said to have again represented to the Emperor the very difficult position made for him by this resolve. The inference drawn from the Emperor's answer is unfavorable to peace. It is supposed that his political reasons are derived from his expectation or conviction that war will soon break out in Europe, in which case he would deem it necessary to retain an army in the Papal States, and even very considerably to strengthen it, as a menace to the Anti-French feeling now so strong in Italy. If war be near at hand it is obviously more convenient to leave the French troops where they are than to withdraw them and have to send them back again, which would be a work of time.

The Congress of the International Association of Workmen, at Brussels, has adopted resolutions declaring that workmen cannot be completely emancipated by means of strikes; that it is necessary strikes should be regulated by a code of rules; that it is necessary to organize societies of resistance for all trades and in all countries where such do not yet exist, and to establish a connection of such associations with each other; and further, that councils of arbitration should be instituted.

The British Minister at the Court of Athens, in a communication to the Cretan chief, COSTAROS VELUDAKIS, says: "It would be to me a source of great satisfaction to be able to contribute in any way to the appeasement of the conflict which desolates your unhappy country, but I much fear that the indications which you have given me are not sufficiently tangible to induce Her Majesty's Government to undertake to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte on such basis."

It is calculated that Russia has raised on various external money markets during the last twelve months no less than £18,000,000, by State-guaranteed railway loans.

TURKEY.

Admiral Farragut in the Bosphorus.

The London *Morning Post* says the *Franklin*, United States frigate, left the Bosphorus on Saturday, Aug. 29, for the Mediterranean, but before going was the scene of an incident which, through no fault of Admiral FARRAGUT or his officers, has slightly marred the pleasant memory of her visit. On Thursday, a deputation of enthusiastic Greeks, headed by Mr. SAMARTZIDI, the editor of the *Etalphos*, went off to the frigate to present an address, *more Hellenico*, to the Admiral. Before the officer on duty could announce their presence at the bottom of the gangway, some of the party commenced flinging copies of the address (in English and Greek) through the ports and up on the deck among the crew. At the same time, a parcel containing 500 copies of the document was sent aft to the Admiral's cabin. It contained, of course, an enthusiastic appeal for sympathy with the Christian movement, which was described as a war against "grievous oppression," and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the United States would assist in liberating "this historical country" (Turkey in Europe) from, &c. Mr. MONNIER, the American Minister, happened to be with the Admiral at the time, and, it is said, at once remarked to him that whatever might be his private feelings in the matter, he could not receive such an address without indecency toward the Sultan, by whose hospitality his ship was then anchored in the Bosphorus. The Admiral felt the force of this suggestion, and at once ordered all the copies of the address which had been thrown on board to be collected and returned to the deputation, which was all this time below in its boats awaiting permission to ascend the ship's side. He also sent word to the party that he could only receive its members as private individuals, and not as a political committee of any kind. They were then admitted and presented to the Admiral, who received the whole very courteously, but without any political remark whatever being made. After a brief inspection of the ship the party left, apparently much gratified with their visit. News of what had passed, however, appears to have reached the Minister of Police, for on Saturday evening Mr. SAMARTZIDI and two other members of the deputation were arrested and conveyed to Stamboul. The legality of this proceeding was more than doubtful, as not only were the parties Hellenic subjects, but their offence, if any, was committed under the American flag. They were still kept in durance, notwithstanding the protests of the Greek Legation; but their immediate release was expected.

AMERICA AND CHINA

Further British Comments Upon the Supplementary Treaty Between the Two Nations—What the Policy of England Should be.

The London *Times* of Sept. 11 prints a continuation of its previous remarks on the supplementary treaty signed with the United States by the American-Chinese Envoy. The writer takes a rapid glance at the history of the relations of England with the Chinese rulers, and claims that the survey thus made shows their behavior to have been marked from first to last "by persistent hostility, by an undisguised aversion to relations with us at any price, whatever the terms submitted, whether these might be lenient or the opposite." In conclusion he speaks thus:

"The Chinese rulers are actuated by the mistaken views which bound their very narrow horizon. And this should not cause us either anger or surprise. They but act according to their light. China has traveled hitherto in its own rut, and has stepped only in its own footmarks. Of what other nations have thought and done Chinese statesmen are in blank ignorance. That they should, therefore, cling with tenacity to the guidance of their own lamp is not matter for wonder, since their very lack of knowledge of the world's history renders them unfit to appreciate the value of counsel pointing out a more excellent way. *They are our adversaries from ignorance and fear, and such they will continue so long as we fail to furnish them with the experience needful for their enlightenment and conviction.* Progress is our necessary ally; she alone can provide the needful experience by which the statesmen of China are to be moved onwards. And hence a *policy of negation on our side is totally inadmissible.* The duty of guidance devolves upon us; it is utterly unsafe to leave our relations to be guided by them, as has of late been the case.

Hence, *in the thoroughness with which treaty engagements are carried out lies our only safety.* The sole safeguard against war consists in the completeness with which the acceptance of foreign relations is pushed to its conclusion. But progress, it must not be forgotten, will move on in spite of Chinese or English; it is not within our power to stay her march if we would; it rests with man only to choose whether he will prepare for her advance and achieve pacific development, or pay the penalty of unpreparedness amid confusion and conflict.

We have now to recover the ground lost. We can effect this by simply telling the Chinese Ministers that if they wish for war we desire peace; that we perceive plainly the drift of their present diplomacy to forestall our attempts to form a friendly acquaintance with their subjects; that *we mean to have our treaty carried into effect, without further delay*, and that consequently we shall decline to sign any clause or clauses calculated to convey the notion that the determination has been relinquished. If we thus act now the Chinese Government, being too weak to show its teeth, will acquiesce, and there will be peace, if we do not, and we allow it time to alienate the people, our intercourse will grow, for grow it must, amid contests that must lead to conquest, since all means of persuasion and coercion short of that will have been exhausted.

As to China becoming the theatre of war between foreign Powers, the bugbear raised by the American-Chinese Envoy, an important fact is borne witness to by the Envoy himself, doubtless unguardedly and in forgetfulness of the contradiction involved in the statement with another that followed immediately after, to which it may be worth while drawing attention. As New-York he volunteered the information that the policy of the past had led to the establishment of perfect harmony between the great treaty Powers, that what he described as a "coöperate policy" had been the result. If this, upon the Envoy's own testimony, be the happy consummation of a course now thirty years old, it would seem unwise to suffer any departure from it. The Envoy's consistency is a small matter, still, his explanation why, after having avowed his adhesion to a policy which has triumphed in uniting all the Treaty Powers, he is now tending himself, for a consideration, to an opposite course, would be received with curiosity. Nothing can contribute so surely *to render war among Western nations upon Chinese soil likely as this description of interference by one nation in the concerns of another.* It will not fail to exasperate and to estrange, and China—her arrogant rulers sure to place themselves in the wrong—will be the sufferer amid the wrangle, and worse than wrangle, task must ensue. The strict fulfilment of the obligations that she has contracted toward all Foreign Powers alike is paramountly the interest of China. This alone will insure and entitle her to the common protection in her just rights by all.

We have touched only cursorily upon the interests which this country has at stake in the extension of our relations with the Chinese people; the vast amount of British property at the various open ports, the safety of which we have to insure.

We have scarcely touched upon another point—the obligation which rests upon us, our interests part, to consider the claims of the Chinese people. Their interests are distinct from and antagonistic to those of their rulers. Their welfare ought to weigh something in the balance. Struggling under an iron despotism, sight and liberty are their sore need. They are, as has been observed, well disposed. In their interest, no less than our own, *let us take them while they are friendly inclined;* let us not give their rulers the chance of sowing discord and hatred between us, and we shall succeed beyond a doubt in cementing an alliance which their rulers will be powerless to frustrate, and which it will speedily become their interest to promote by all the means in their power.

RUSSIA.

The Question of Frontier Extension from a Russian Standpoint.

The following curious article, addressed, evidently, to the highest quarters in France, has appeared in the St. Petersburg *Golos*:

"Of all the European Powers, Russia is the only one that does not dream of a considerable extension of her frontiers, and if the treason of Austria, in 1856, had not deprived us of a portion of Bessarabia, which is of no use to Roumania, and which is essential to Russia for ensuring her southwestern frontier, we could regard our western boundaries as definitively fixed. But all the Great Powers (with the exception of England, who has usurped in Europe an influence much greater than belongs to her of right,) are ardently desiring to extend their limits; some on account of the insufficient frontiers assigned to them by various treaties, others by reason of their ambition and their desire to recover the influence they have lost.

"Prussia, more than all the others, had the right to require an extension of her frontiers, because the treaties of Vienna had shut her up within limits too narrow for a great power, and too wide for a second-rate one. The position obliged Prussia to waste her strength in the maintenance of a numerous army out of proportion to the extent of her territory. The fortunate campaign of 1866 delivered her from this inconvenience. The annexation of Hanover and the submission to the Hohenzollerns of the States of the Northern Confederation, ought, it would seem, to satisfy the most unbounded ambition, more especially as, before the campaign, no one at Berlin dreamed of such considerable territorial acquisitions. But such great and unexpectedly great success turned to M. BISMARCK's head, and that statesman, at the moment he was signing the treaty of Prague, violated the treaty by the conclusion of treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the southern States of Germany. Now, it is as clear as noon-day that that was an exceedingly risky and much too hasty step. Had he acted like as prudent man he would have contented himself with the line of the Maine, and frankly renounced, at least for some time, all attempts upon Southern Germany. But it was preferred at Berlin to cross this Rubicon, and France, very naturally and very legitimately, is moved.

At present an encounter between France and Prussia has become an inevitable thing. Prussia will not leave unfinished the work she has commenced, nor will France submit to Prussian preponderance, and, whether they will or not, their quarrel must be settled by arms.

In the whole of this affair it is the French Government that is at fault, and not only the present Government, but also the preceding ones. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has never been able to understand that the influence of Russia in the East is a perfectly natural thing, arising from the very situation of that Empire.

* * * There is reason to hope that up to this time Russia is not bound by any formal treaty with Prussia. As regards an alliance with France, a great number, with us, reject it as impossible. There is, however, no real impossibility in the matter. If the alliance of our country with France offers us many real advantages, we do not see what should prevent Russia from concluding such an alliance. We are not such warm friends of the Prussians that their enemies become by the simple fact and instantly our own proper enemies. We simply live in peace with them, and become good neighbors; the friendship or cabinets, one for the other, does not always correspond with the reciprocal sentiments of the nations. The Russian knows very well that the Prussian has no particular sympathy for him, and therefore he is completely indifferent to Prussian interests. For the French, on the contrary, we feel a certain sympathy. At about that time, too, he ascertained the meaning of the national flag. It was that the rebels should receive stripes on their backs till they saw stars. [Laughter.] Referring to the leniency which had been extended by the Government to JEFF. DAVIS, Mr. KING said he agreed with Gen. SCOTT when the veteran soldier remarked that a few judicious hangings, after the war, would have a most salutary effect. The difference between the raid of JEFF. DAVIS and JOHN BROWN was evident to all. BROWN fought two days to liberate the slaves, while DAVIS fought over four years to keep them in bondage. Alluding to the enormous expenditures charged upon the Republican administration by the Democrats, the speaker asked, if it takes $24,000,000 to conduct the affairs of our own City of 100,000,000 inhabitants, under Democratic rule, how much would that party require to administer government to 30,000,000 people? He then glanced at the military course of GRANT, and was quite sure the rebels would remain quiet with GRANT as President, SHERMAN as General of the armies, and SHERIDAN as Secretary of War.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, ISAAC O. OLIVER and others made brief speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting was held last night at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, in obedience to a call inviting all Republicans to attend to make arrangements for the attending the Republican ratification meeting tonight at the Cooper Institute. Mr. B. B. DUMVILLE, President of the Association, took the chair, and the regular order of business of the Club was taken up, and a number of persons were proposed for membership. A resolution was offered that the Executive Committee report at the present meeting on the nominations, but this gave rise to discussion, involving the regularity of the call. A point of order that the meeting was not regularly called was overruled, and the resolution was adopted. A recess was then taken to allow the Committee to consider and report on the names.

After the recess, the Committee reported in favor of about fifty new members, whose names had been proposed. Reports were also received from the Committees of the Boys in Blue, and of the German Republican Association of the District, conveying the intention of their respective organizations to unite with the Republican Association in the procession with torches and banners, to the meeting at Cooper Institute to-night. The meeting adjourned until to-night, not to transact business, but to join the procession in question.

Griswold and Cornell.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of forming a Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club, under the auspices of the Central Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club. Mr. THOMAS B. ASTEN was unanimously elected President of the Club, and HAMILTON MURRAY, Secretary. A resolution was passed to unite with the Grant Club of the district.

Another large meeting of Republicans was held last evening at No. 4 Pike-street, for the purpose of forming a "Fourth Assembly District Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club." Nearly one hundred signed the roll, and the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Club: President, WM. G. TWAY; Vice-Presidents, ARCHIBALD BENNETT and SAMUEL PARSEN; Treasurer, GEORGE W. RIBLETT; Secretaries, STANLEY SNODGRASS and DAVID PROTHEROE. Addresses were made by the President and others, and resolutions were passed declaring it to be the intention of the Club to work till the evening of the election for their candidates, and to attend the ratification meeting at Cooper Institute on the 23d, and then adjourned, to meet every Wednesday evening till after election.

The Central City Republican Committee.

We print below the names of the members of the Central City Republican Committee of New-York. This Committee represents every element and section of the Republican Party, and our friends should in every respect so consider it. The Committee is organized and doing good work:

George Wilkes, Gen. Sickles, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Kelly, Gen. Cochrane, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Thomas Murphy, George Opdyke, Henry E. Davies, Wm. B. Stewart, Ira O. Miller, Jackson S. Schultz, John Stuart, Jr., Dr. F. Waterman, Isaac Sherman, M. O. Roberts, Isaac H. Bailey, Hugh Gardiner, Gen. A. Pleasonton, John H. White, John Jay, George Bliss, Jr., Henry Hilton, Elliott C. Cowden, Jr., R. R. Andrews, Charles S. Spencer, Levi S. Dudley, Frank E. Howe, Hamilton Fish, Moses H. Grinnell, Charles F. Smith, A. A. Selover, Sinclair Toucey, F. J. Fithian.

Central Griswold and Cornell Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Griswold and Cornell Club was held last evening in the rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS made a report from the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club in reference to a consolidation of that organization with the Griswold and Cornell Club. ISAAC O. OLIVER, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the former club, informed Dr. SNODGRASS that the proposal for consolidation was accepted, and these two organizations are therefore merged into one. It is also proposed to unite with this the Central Grant Club, and thus obviate all clashing in the conduct of the campaign on the part of the Republican Party in this county, and it is understood that the Central Grant Club is heartily in favor of the movement, and that the completion of the arrangement has only been delayed by the fact that no meeting of the club has been held since the inception of the movement.

The National Union Republican Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

This organization held a meeting last night at No. 161 Eighth-avenue, pursuant to a call inviting friends of GRANT and COLFAX to enroll themselves as members of the Association. Mr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS was in the chair, and Mr. C. G. ARCHIBALD acted as Secretary. Seventy-eight new names were added to the list of members. It was recommended that the members of the Association attend the ratification meeting at Cooper Institute to-night, but no preparation was made for the presence of the Association as a body.

Meeting at the Forty-sixth-street Wigwam.

A Grant and Colfax meeting was held at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening. The wall was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, and at intervals the proceedings were enlivened with excellent singing by a glee club. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. CLARK, of TEXAS, and Mr. DOUGLASS CAMPBELL. The meeting adjourned with repeated cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

Brooklyn Third and Fourth Wards Republican Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the Third and Fourth Wards Grant and Colfax Club, of Brooklyn, was held at headquarters last evening, Mr. D. H. WAY, President, in the chair.

Gen. JAMES M. SWIFT, of Massachusetts, on being introduced, said he had been a Conservative until recently, but he could not see his way clearly to making any compromise on the Grant and Colfax question. The Democratic Party had been the anti-American party, the anti-American credit party, and now it was the party in quest of power and the possession of the national purse. The time had come when intelligence and patriotism must assert themselves on the side of liberty—on the side of the country.

Mr. D. MAXWELL was the next speaker. He told the story of his sufferings in Louisiana, confessed his regret for having ever voted the Democratic ticket, and stated his reasons for being a Republican. After some stirring music from the band, the meeting adjourned.

The Brooklyn Republican Tent.

The great Republican tent will be pitched this evening in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, at the corner of Smith and Union streets. Addresses will be delivered by Major-Gen. W. T. CLARK of Texas, and Mr. J. HARMON of Connecticut. There will be music by the Twenty-third Regiment band, songs by the Central Glee Club, and a magnificent display of fire works.

Putnam County.

The Putnam County "Boys in Blue" have formed clubs at all central points under captains whowere in the army. Gen. JAMES F. HALL is their commander and Gen. GRANT Grand Commander. The Cold Spring boys had an enthusiastic meeting on Friday night, and the county is being thoroughly canvassed. The County is always Democratic, but it looks as if the "Boys in Blue" will give it to Gen. GRANT.

The Democratic Torchlight Procession.

The Committee of Arrangements for the proposed great Democratic torchlight procession on the 6th of October, at the head of which is the redoubtable Capt. RYDERS, held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. The principal business transacted was the settling the line of march, the organization of the column, and other details of the display, all of which will be duly heralded to the faithful.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—PHILIP FITZSIMMONS, yesterday afternoon, fell from a dirt-cart, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, and broke his leg. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.... FRANCIS DUFFEY, last evening, was severely injured in jumping from a train on the Hudson River Railroad at Stryker's Bay. He was taken home by friends.... JAMES LEARY, at 8 P. M., fell from the second story rear window of his residence, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street, and received a severe wound on the head.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARGARET KERR, a native of Ireland, 49 years of age, residing at No. 638 Greenwich-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. Her condition was fortunately discovered in time, and an emetic being immediately administered all danger of a fatal result was removed, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Sickness and poverty are stated as the presumed causes for her act.

FIRE IN EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the apartments of EDWARD TRAVERS, on the fourth floor of the large tenement house, No. 123 East Seventeenth-street. The flames were extinguished before they had extended beyond the barrel of rags and tobacco stems in which they originated, and no damage was done.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—The two-story frame tenement-house at No. 206 First-street, E. D., was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The first floor was occupied by JOHN RYAN, a grocer, whose loss upon stock amounts to $1,200, upon which he has an insurance of $600 in the Kings County Insurance Company. The upper floors were occupied by EDMUND LOOMIS and GEORGE GOSS. The loss of the former is set down at $500, and that of the latter at $600; no insurance in either case. Mr. ASCHOFF, who resided in the same premises, lost the sum or $200, which had been taken from his trunk during the progress of the fire. Mr. RYAN had the sum of $15 taken from his pants pockets. The loss of Mr. HERMAN KAHE, amounting to $1,000, upon the building, is covered by insurance.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—A young man named SIGISMUND HEISER yesterday afternoon presented an alleged forged check upon the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New-York for the sum of $75, in payment for a quantity of carpet which he had bought of JAMES KELLY, Grand-street, E. D. HEISER was placed under arrest by Officer ALLAIRE GUSHARD, and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house, while, in the meantime, a messenger, who had been dispatched to the above-named bank with the suspicious check, returned with the information that it was worthless.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—11:15 A. M.

Consols, 94 for money and account; Illinois Centrals, 90½; other American securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON steady; sales of the day estimated at 12,000 bales.

The shipments from Bombay up to the 18th, since last report, have been 14,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

SUGAR—firmer at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Linseed Oil in common casks, £30 10s.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—1:20 P. M.

American securities are firm at the following quotations: Erie Railway shares, 31; Illinois Central, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 21—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is buoyant, and has advanced to 87s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

NAVAL STORES—Pale Rosin is buoyant at 15s. per cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—5 P. M.

American securities closed quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¼
Erie Railway Shares	30¾
Illinois Centrals	90¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at a slight decline in prices. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½
Middling Orleans	10¾

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat has advanced 1d., the last sales being made at 12s. 9d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—5 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed flat and nominal.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 21.

SUGAR—The market is quiet, and in the absence of transactions the prices are nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8 reals ₱ arroba. EXCHANGE—No transactions are recorded to-day; the quotations are as follows: On London, 15@15¼ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, currency, 26@25 ₱ cent. discount; long sight, 27@26 ₱ cent discount; in gold, ion sight, 46@45 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2½@2 ₱ cent. discount. FREIGHTS flat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 208,000 bushels; Corn, 230,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Flour, 15,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 190,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Rye 8,000 bushels. Stock in store—Wheat, 431,000 bushels; Corn, 704,000 bushels; Oats, 289,000 bushels; Peas, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 75,000 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 66,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. Cityground at $8 75 for No. 2 and $9 25 for No. 1. Rye Flour nominal at $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT unsettled and dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 64½; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Toledo at $1 62; No. 2 Chicago salable at $1 63, held at $1 68. CORN dull and unsettled; sales, morning, 20,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 07; afternoon, 8,000 bushels at $1 08. OATS active and closed higher; sales 50,000 bushels at 63c., asking 64c. in all forms. RYE—Sales 7,800 bushels No. 2 at $1 28. BARLEY firmer; sales 600 bushels Canada at $1 83; 20,800 bushels Western at $1 61. HIGHWINES quiet; sales 50 bbls. at $1 30. PORK lower and dull; held at $30 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 13c.@13½. SEEDS quiet and without change. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat 16c., Rye 14½c., Corn 13½c., Oats 9c. to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

TOBACCO heavy and unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 50@$8; Treble Extra to Choice Family, $9 50@$12. WHEAT—Prime to Fancy, $1 90@$2 25; Spring, $1 50@$1 55 for Nebraska, $1 60@$1 70 for Fancy Wisconsin. CORN dull at 82c.@85c. for shelled, 77½c. for mixed car, and 80c. for White, do. OATS dull at 56c.@60c. for Black and White, and 57c.@57½c. for Fancy White. BARLEY heavy; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 87½@$1 90. RYE heavy at $1 13@$1 17. PORK quiet at $26. BACON Prime Steam—seller first half of January—at 13½c. WHISKY firm at $1 30. CATTLE—Inferior to Choice, $2 50@$6 50. SHEEP are in large supply; sales at $1@$2 25 for Inferior to Fair ₱ head, and $2 50@$5 for Prime to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 21.

Exchange on New-York weak and easier, at ½ ₱ cent. discount buying; par selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7@$8 50. WHEAT active and firmer, at $1 56@$1 58¾ for No. 1 and $1 51¾@$1 52 for No. 2. CORN advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 94½c @94¾c.; No. 2 at 89½c.@90c.; Rejected, 88c.@90c. OATS active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at 54½c.@55c. RYE more active, and advanced 3¼c.@4c.; sales at $1 18@$1 20. BARLEY firm and advanced 4c.@4½c.; sales at $1 70¾ for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK dull; sellers at $29. LARD, 15¾c.@19. BULK MEATS inactive and nominally unchanged. CATTLE—Nothing doing. LIVE HOGS extremely dull, and nominally declined 10c.@15c.; favor good to Choice, $6@$10. FREIGHTS steady and firm. RECEIPTS, for two days—14,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 118,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—22,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 75 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,500 bushels White Michigan at $2 40, and 3&3 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 80. CORN quiet; No. 1 held at $1 14. BARLEY in good demand, and market better; sales, 45,000 bushels Canada; market closed at $1 80 for Bay Quinte. CORN MEAL, $3 50 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Bagsstuffs, $18; Middlings, $18 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS ½c. better; Wheat, 12c.; Corn and Barley, 11½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75@$4 85 to the Hudson. ARRIVED—At night, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Barley, 6,700 bushels Peas, 2,470 000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 38,700 bushels Barley, 2,468.0.0 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN, 96c.@98c. OATS steady at 56c.@57c. RYE dull at $1 37. BARLEY is in good demand; we have a very light offering at 90c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet at $28 75. LARD advanced to 12½c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 13½c. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Rib Sides; 16c. for Clears. HAMS dull at 19½c.@20½c. BUTTER scarce at 35c.@41c. Eggs dull and unchanged at 20c.@20½c. Good, 14.½. Exchange dull at 500. per $4,440 discount to par, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 21.

COTTON quiet and lower; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 3,43 bales. Sterling Exchange, 156. New-York Sight, ½ ₱ cent. discount. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $8 50. CORN dull and lower, at 91@91½c. for Mixed. OATS dull at 62½c. BRAN and HAY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $30 50@$31 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull and quoted at 19½c. for tierce and 14¾c.@15c. for keg.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

The receipt of Beeves thus far is 3,000 head, mostly of very good quality and weight; the demand is fair for New-York and Brighton; sales 2,000 head at 6..@7c. for Common Western; 7½c.@8¾c. for Ordinary to Prime Iowa and Indiana, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Good to Extra Kentucky. SHEEP, 3½c.@4½c ₱ lb. higher, selling readily at 5½c.@6½c. for Light Inferior to Extra Heavy, and 5½c.@7½c for Common to Extra. LAMBS—sales 1,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $8@$8 25; Country Double Extra, $7 75@$8; Extra, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT scarce and firm for No. 1, in store, $1 50 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 53½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 86c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

COTTON quiet; receipts, 340 bales; exports, 19 bales. FLOUR dull; superfine, $7 50. OATS, 55c.@56c. PORK, $29 50. LARD, 13c.@15c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 21.

COTTON quiet; receipts, 340 bales; exports, 19 bales. FLOUR dull; superfine, $7 50. OATS, 55c.@56c. PORK, $29 50. LARD, 13c.@15c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 41c.; New-York casks, 42c. RESINS in fair demand; No. 2, $1 90; No. 1, $2 50@$4; Pale, $4 75@$5. TAR firm at $2 60. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 21.

COTTON opened firm and quick, but closed easier; Middlings, 24½c.; receipts, 90 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 21.

COTTON steady; sales 157 Bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 226 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 21.

COTTON quiet; prices are stiffer; sales, 83 bales; receipts, 133 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@23¾c.

Philadelphian Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 21.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 144½.

[Advertisement.]

"OUR" AND RUSHING.—KNOX'S Fall style of Ha's for gentlemen has hit the public taste exactly, and the demand for it keeps the store of the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., constantly thronged with buyers. This is good for KNOX, but better for his customers.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

William Penn	Sept. 5	London	New-York
Malta	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Sept. 9	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Sept. 22	New-York	Hamburg
City of Cork	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Russia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	Sept. 24	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Sept. 26	New-York	Glasgow

FOR RIO, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA

Mississippi	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio de Janerio
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 24	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Sept. 24	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 o'clock M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Barmuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venesuela and the West Indies, by the *Mississippi*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:15 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails, Way	6 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 22.—*In the steamship Holsatia for Hamburg, &c.*—S. A. Hesselin, John Davis, Gustav Soellner, Chas. Dolla, Max Bayer, Mrs. M. Bayer, infant and servant, William Rosenfield, Mrs. Wm. Rosenfield, Capt. John H. Repsdorph, J. Nelson Low, Anke Dooper, Joseph Boos, Gottfried Koelblin, Geo. W. Schnabel, Ernest Kirchner, Adam Schmidt, Fritz Blanke, Peter Grüber, Jacob Hess, Mrs. Louise Hess and infant, Mrs. Marie Hoidorff and child, Mrs. Henriette Fahrenholz, Misses Fahrenholz, P. E. Eiorsga, Henry Wand, D. Schoelkopf, Mrs. H. Freytag, Theobald Hofer, C. F. G. Jacobsen, Andrew Ko